The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6276.—VOL. XXXIX.] MONDAY, JULY 19, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th July, instant, the lady of Edward Marley, Esq., J. P., Brindley Park, Gammon Plains, of a son.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, No. 8, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, the wife of Mr. Crofton Fleck, mariner, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. James Kerr, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of his parents, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. James Voller, James, eldest son of Mr. John Sutton, builder, to Esther, eldest daughter of Mrs. G. Smith, of Paddington, New South Wales.

On the 17th instant, at the Unitarian Congregational Church, by the Rev. G. H. Stanley, B.A., William Frederick M'Carthy, Esq., solicitor, to Emma Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. A. M. a'Beckett, Esq.

DEATH.

On the 2nd instant, at Tarbinga, Burnett district, Charles William Hutton, only son of Charles Robert Haly, Esq.

At her residence, 258, Albion-street, Surry Hills, at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, Ebit, relict of the late George Davis, of Tapp's leather store, Park-street, after a long and painful illness. The funeral will take place at 3 p.m. on Tuesday.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.
REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship COLUMBIAN, NATHANIEL STEWART, Commander, will be despatched for CEYLON and SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, 11th of AUGUST, at noon precisely.
Rate of passage money, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.
Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 14 Station in the Desert, a distance of 10 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole way to Alexandria by railway.
NOTE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

STEAM to BALMAIN.—From the Grafton Wharf. Fares 3d., after seven 6d.

STEAM to WATERVIEW BAY, DRYDOCK.—From the Grafton Wharf. Fares 6d.

MANLY BEACH STEAMPACKETS.—Change of Trips.—During the remainder of the winter season, first-class Steamers will run to this favourite resort, on SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., leaving Manly at noon and at 4.30 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift Packets ply throughout the day as follows:—
From Parramatta, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m. and 1·15 and 4 p.m.
Fare—2s 6d. cabin; 1s. 6d. steerage.
No charge for omnibus.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 8 a.m., returning the same day, and on the FRIDAY following.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

STEAM TO SHOALHAVEN.—TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

STEAM to the CLYDE RIVER.—TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, at noon.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—TO-MORROW, TUESDAY at 9 p.m.

STEAM to the MANNING RIVER.—The MULLOGH, THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, from Albion Wharf.
E. J. BLAXLAND.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, and FRIDAY next, at 8 a.m.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER AND CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS RIVER.—The FENELLA, for MORPETH THIS MORNING, at 7 o'clock.
The WILLIAMS, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
She will also receive cargo (only) for Clarence Town, Williams River District.
DUNCAN ROBERTSON, for the manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT MONDAY, at 11.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 10.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY, 28th July, at 10 p.m.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY, 26th July, at 11 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The schooner FLYING FISH will sail on THIS EVENING from Victoria Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to THOMAS M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.
N.B.—All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner CATHERINE AGNES, to sail on TUESDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.—Cheap Passages.
Saloon ... £5 5 0
Steerage ... 2 10 0
The favourite clipper barque, MONARCH, W. MORRISON, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will sail on WEDNESDAY.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

FOR GEELONG direct.—A regular trader.—The brig FORTUNE, F. S. WALSH, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR LAUNCESTON direct.—The fine clipper schooner W. B. DEAN, M'EACHERN, master, having now arrived, will commence loading at Baltic Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, and be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON, the A1 clipper schooner UNION, STAMMERS, master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and having two-thirds already engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The smart, A1 clipper schooner FRANCIS, is now hourly expected, and having a considerable quantity of cargo already agreed for, will be again despatched within a few days.
For frieght or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—(Proceeding to OTAGO if sufficient inducement offer.)—The clipper schooner ROSEBUD, 130 tons burden, having more than half her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LAUNCESTON direct.—The clipper schooner HARP, H. URQUHART, master, having the greater portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will sail on THURSDAY.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The fine fast-sailing regular packet barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, 300 tons burthen, M'LEAN, master, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will sail at an early date. Passengers are particularly invited to inspect the unrivalled cabin and steerage accommodations.
Cabin passage (with bed, bedding, &c.) ... £10 0 0
Steerage ... 6 0 0
with a liberal dietary.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

FOR AUCKLAND, the clipper schooner CAROLINE E. FOOTE, is rapidly filling up at Grafton Wharf, and will sail immediately after the arrival of the English Mail. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements, and to send in bills of lading, to enable the vessel to clear on MONDAY, the 19th instant. JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FOR MANILA.—The ship CASTILIAN, 1064 tons register, is under engagement to sail about the 15th instant.
For freight or passage apply to Captain HARRINGTON, or to WILLIS, MERRY, and Co., Exchange.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA, direct.—The regular trading brig SPEC, JAMES PROUT, master, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—Sailing regularly every month throughout the year. This well-known and favourite line of clippers, belonging to Messrs. George Thompson and Co., and consisting of the fastest ships in the Australian trade, will leave Sydney as above.
Shippers are requested to take notice that in order to ensure the necessary regularity, no cargo will be received alongside after the 25th of each month.
Intending passengers are requested to examine the superior accommodations of this splendid fleet. Passages can be secured for any desired month upon application to the agents.
PHŒNICIAN, MITCHELL, 526 tons, will sail in a few days.
CENTURION, MURRAY, 615 tons, will sail on 1st August.
MAID OF JUDAH, MITCHELL, 650 tons, will sail on 1st September.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FIRST VESSEL for LONDON.—The fine fast-sailing clipper-ship PHŒNICIAN, 478 tons, THOMAS MITCHELL, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board and engaged, will have immediate despatch. Her cabin accommodations are superior to any vessel now on the berth.
Apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 barque BRIDE 565 tons register, Captain RALPH R. LIDDLE, a commander well known in this trade, will be early despatched.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for intermediate passengers, apply to Captain LIDDLE, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON.—The DAWSTONE will sail on THURSDAY next. Two cabins vacant.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.
Shippers will please send in bills of lading, and pass ENTRIES at once. All accounts must be rendered in duplicate, by NOON, on TUESDAY, 20th instant.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the Dawstone. The A1 ship PRINCESS ROYAL, 700 tons, is hourly expected, and will at once take the berth.
For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1 Margaret-street.

FOR CHARTER, the beautiful new clipper barque SEBASTIAN, 364 tons, BEGG, commander, now ballasted and ready to proceed to sea.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FOR FREIGHT and CHARTER,—to any part of the world.—The fine new clipper ship NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES, 794 tons register. Will be ready for sea in a few days. Is well ventilated, and has very roomy 'tween decks.
Apply on board to M. L. DE L'ETANG, commander.

FOR FREIGHT, or SALE.—The first-class clipper schooner GAZELLE, 200 tons burthen, abundantly found and now ready for sea.
Apply on board, to Captain A. T. KENNEY, or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

CAROLINE E. FOOTE, for AUCKLAND.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be sent to this office on or before MONDAY, the 19th instant. JOHN ROBERTON and CO., agents, 19, Jamison-street.

FRENCH BARQUE LA PRIME.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered direct to Captain GOUGON, on board, in Sydney Cove. She is about to sail, and the undersigned have settled all accounts with her. EDWARD ROTTMANN and CO.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, three superior First-class Coasting Vessels, respectively 130, 90, and 60 tons burthen for dead weight. They are now in full employment, in good order, and well found in every requisite. For further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

BOTTOMRY.—The ship ABYSSINIAN, of London, 1072 tons register, under my command, requiring some considerable repairs in order to enable her to prosecute her voyage from Melbourne to London, with the cargo of colonial produce now on board, as shipped at the former port, I hereby beg to invite TENDERS from such parties who may be willing to advance, upon security of the block and freight of the ship, the necessary funds for the repair of the vessel, and to enable her to proceed on her voyage. The sum required cannot yet be arrived at. The Tenders to be forwarded to my address on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 15th instant, to the Counting House of Messrs. George A. Lloyd and Co., agents for "Lloyds," Sydney. R. H. LEWIS, Sydney, July 12.

SHIP ABYSSINIAN.—TENDERS are invited from parties willing to undertake the discharge, storing, and reshipment of the cargo—about 1000 tons weight—of hides and other colonial produce, now on board of this vessel; the unloading and reshipment to be conducted with all practicable despatch, and the tenders to include wharfage and all expenses, together with the requisite supply of salt for the proper stowage of the hides. The tenders to be sent to my address before noon of TUESDAY, the 20th instant, care of George A. Lloyd and Co., agent for "Lloyds," Sydney. R. H. LEWIS, master. July 16th.

TO COASTERS.—Freight from Hexham to Sydney. Apply to J. C. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf.

A BLUE SKIFF found. Owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply J. MORLAND, No. 2, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—The Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the St. Leonard's Hotel, North Shore, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Directors' Report, and for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. JOHN A. MATHEWS, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 282, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 30th July instant, at 11 o'clock a.m., to receive the report of the Directors for the six months ending the 30th ultimo, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors. A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, July 16.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—TREASURY BILLS.—Holders of these securities are hereby informed that the interest from 1st March to 30th June, upon Treasury Bills bearing date the 1st March, 1858, is now payable at the above Bank in Sydney. A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager. Sydney, 19th July, 1858.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., and the Hon JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq., have given the requisite notice that they intend to offer themselves for re-election as Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, called for the 22nd July.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.
Sydney, 7th July.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held within the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, the 19th July, at noon, to receive the report of the directors for the past six months, with a statement of accounts; to elect four directors, in the room of Hugh Mackay and George Thorne, Esqs., who have resigned, and of Thomas Whistler Smith and George K. Hirst, Esqs., who retire by rotation; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
Gentlemen desirous of becoming candidates for the vacant seats at the Board are requested to intimate their desire to the Secretary on or before the 17th July.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, secretary.

THE PARISHIONERS of St. Philip are requested to meet the Trustees and Churchwardens on MONDAY EVENING next, the 19th instant, at 7 o'clock p.m., at the Schoolhouse in Harrington-street, to take into consideration the propriety of providing a tablet, to be placed in the Parish Church in memory of their late pastor, the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper. For self and other trustees and churchwardens, JOHN A. MATTHEWS, Trustee and Churchwarden.

VICTORIA SUGAR COMPANY.—The Second Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of Messrs. FANNING, NANKIVELL, and CO., 5 and 7, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, on FRIDAY, the 6th August, at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Directors, J. F. RICHARDSON, acting secretary.

AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual General MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th instant. The chair will be taken by his Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL (President), at half-past 7 o'clock precisely. H. R. WEBB, assistant secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—A Special General MEETING of the members of this Auxiliary will be held in the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, July 20th, at half-past 2 p.m., when Thomas Charles, Esq., will propose that the 5th rule be rescinded.
FORSTER ASHWIN, S. C. KENT, } Honorary Secretaries.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

COACH-PAINTER GIBSON will oblige by calling upon Mr. KENNY, immediately.

FREDERICK JAMES SHIFF.—A letter from England. Apply to Mr. WILDMAN, HERALD Office.

IF THIS SHOULD meet the eye of MARGARET ARMSTRONG, daughter to JOHN ARMSTRONG, of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, who arrived in Sydney lately, she will hear of her friend HENRY JAMES, by applying to ROBERT JAMES, at the Redfern Post Office, Pitt-street, Redfern.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great attraction TO-NIGHT, for the BENEFIT of the VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 1, on which occasion one half of the gross proceeds of the house will be given by JAMES SIMMONDS towards the formation of a Fund for the sick and wounded.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The celebrated drama entitled THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, will be played to-night.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The favourite American drama entitled THE FIREMEN OF NEW YORK will be played TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. A. TORNING will APPEAR for THIS NIGHT ONLY, for the Benefit of the Volunteer Fire Company.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—All the favourites of the Victoria Star Company will appear TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at half-past 7 precisely. Prices: Boxes, 3s.; Upper Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Monthly tickets, 21s. per month, to be had at the box office only.
JAMES SIMMONDS, lessee and manager.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—TUESDAY, 20th July. For the Benefit of Mr. J. COLLINS. Remember this is TIDDYWINKS' Night. Come like a BIRD and give him a BUMPER.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. CHARLES POOLE, late of the Theatre Royal, Melbourne.—THIS EVENING, OTHELLO. Othello, Mr. G. V. BROOKE. Dress circle, 4s.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Doors open at a quarter to seven, commence at half-past. Bonnets cannot be allowed in the dress circle.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The third of the present series of Lectures in connexion with this institution, will be delivered THIS EVENING, July 19th, in the Infant School Room, Castlereagh-street, by the Rev. WM. M'INTYRE, M.A., of East Maitland. Subject: "Structural Parallelism as a prevailing peculiarity of arrangement in the Sacred Scriptures." The chair to be taken at 8 o'clock by Alexander Macarthur, Esq. Tickets for the course, 3s.; reserved seats, 5s.; single tickets, 1s. Subscribers admitted on production of their cards, with the privilege of introducing one lady. J. D. LANGLEY and ALFRED RIGG, hon. secs.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A. J. MASON, A.N.A., will THIS EVENING, July 19th, (postponed from the 12th,) give, with numerous illustrations, the first of his course of Lectures on Wood Engraving, and other arts connected therewith, under the especial patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General. Tickets, with syllabus, at Mr. J. R. CLARKE'S, bookseller, George-street. Doors open at seven o'clock, and the lecture to commence at half-past seven precisely.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' WEEKLY LECTURES.—The LECTURE on TUESDAY EVENING next will be given by S. BOYD, Esq., M.D. Subject: "Why we breathe, and how?" Members of the Institution will be admitted on production of their cards of membership, and are entitled to introduce two ladies. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock, and the lecture will commence at half-past 7 precisely. WILLIAM DAVIS, Secretary.

REDFERN MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—A Public Lecture will be delivered in the School-room, St. Paul's Redfern, by Rev. H. J. ROSE, M.A., Warden of St. Paul's College, THIS Monday EVENING, July 19th, to commence at half-past 7 precisely. Subject: THE STEREOSCOPE. Admission to members, free; to non-members, on the payment of 6d. at the door. JOSHUA J. FARR, secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee of the Lord's Day Observance Society, will be held THIS DAY, Monday, at three o'clock.

GRAND ART PRIZE.—To be drawn for by One Hundred Subscribers, at Twenty Shillings each, the most magnificent Oil Painting in the colony, worthy of the gallery of any nobleman. This splendid masterpiece of the artist's skill is a life-size portrait of the Tragic Muse, by MYRA POINTER, and was originally painted for the Glasgow Institution, in which it gained the prize of Two Hundred Guineas, and is acknowledged to be one of the finest paintings in this colony, and is now on view at the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, where tickets also may be obtained.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Bernecastle. Apply from 9 to 11, at 12, Wynyard-square.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—Subscriptions towards the erection of the Temperance Hall, in connection with the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, will be thankfully received by any of the Treasurers,
Mr. GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, 542, George-street
B. S. MOUNTCASTLE, [illegible], George-street
T. S. GLAISTER, 247, Pitt-street;
or by the Members of the Committee. Each of those parties have been furnished with a receipt-book for the purpose.
J. G. CATLEY, G. J. CROUCH, } hon. secretaries.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 11th June, 1858.
TENDERS for FREIGHT to CALCUTTA.—With reference to the Treasury notice of this date, calling for tenders for the supply of flour on behalf of the Government of India, the Honourable the Treasurer directs it to be notified that tenders will be received at this office on or before MONDAY, the 19th July next, for the conveyance to Calcutta of 100 tons of flour, in barrels.
Tenders to state the classification of the ship in Lloyd's Register, and the tonnage by new admeasurement; also, the earliest date on which the flour can be shipped, and to be endorsed "Tender for Freight to Calcutta."
Payment will be made, on the completion of the service, by the Indian Government at Calcutta.
HENRY LANE, Secretary to the Treasury.

TO CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—Bridge, Jugiong.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 26th July, from persons willing to contract for the erection of a Bridge at Jugiong.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Bridge, Jugiong."
Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Gundagai.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from the Museum, an aged Dark Bay HORSE, white star, and hind feet, slightly lame, scars on belly. G. F. ANGAS, Museum.

£10 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED from Mr. J. M'Roberts' paddock, near Parramatta, on the 11th June, one Bay HORSE, branded OR over TR on near shoulder off hip down, white saddle marks near side. If strayed, five pounds reward on delivery of the horse; if stolen, ten pounds reward on conviction of the offender. Apply to THOMAS BARKER, innkeeper, Church-street, Parramatta.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from the Emu Plains, Penrith, a Bay GELDING, aged, 15 hands 1½ inch high, branded BO conjoined near shoulder, 3 under saddle near side, and white spot off side under girth, collar marked. The above reward will be given on conviction of the thief; or £2 if strayed, to any person giving information to J. T. RYAN, Penrith, Emu Plains; or GEORGE SHARP, Blue Mountain Inn, Bathurst Road.

LOST, on SATURDAY, July 17, a CHEQUE on the Commercial Bank for £15, drawn by Mr. Salamon in favour of Thos. Peilter. If the finder will return it to Mr. UPTON, baker, &c., Elizabeth-street, he will be rewarded. Payment is stopped.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Parties having claims against the undersigned will please furnish them without delay. BURGIS and BOWES, 375, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between myself, the undersigned TIMOTHY CHEVAL, and JOHN POEHLMANN, at No. 283, George-street, Sydney, as cafe and restaurant keepers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July, 1858.
Dated the 16th day of July, 1858.
T. CHEVAL.
Witness—W. C. FELL, solicitor, Sydney.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against collecting or carrying away Wood of any description off the Annandale Estate, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law; and any person found trespassing after this date, will be dealt with agreeable to the Act of Council, in this case made and provided. ROBERT JOHNSTON. Annandale, 17th July, 1858.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—Mr. ROBERT NORFOLK is no longer authorised to purchase wheat or collect money on my account, he having left my employ. JOHN PERRY, Narellan steam mill. July 15th, 1858.

LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Persons able and willing to give evidence respecting the fatal accident on the Sydney and Parramatta Railway on Saturday last, or PRACTICALLY acquainted with the working of railways, and willing to give information in relation thereto, are hereby invited, by order of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly to inquire into and report upon this subject, FORTHWITH to forward their names and addresses to R. O'CONNOR, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Legislative Assembly Offices, Macquarie-street,
Sydney, 16th July.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The following subscriptions have been received for the relief of the lady suffering from the railway accident.
The insertion of the appeal on Saturday was in error. Mr. Birrell does not intend to receive any further subscriptions at present, as the Railway Commissioners have undertaken to supply her immediate wants.

Alexander Dick	£1 0 0	A Gentleman	£1 1 0
W. F.	0 10 0	Mrs Shelvey	0 5 0
R. M. Lindsey	1 0 0	Mrs. Isaac Rudd	0 10 0
Alex. Moore	1 1 0	Miss Rudd	0 2 6
S. C. Burt	1 1 0	Miss Macnamara	0 2 6
George Rowley	1 1 0	Mr. Ingelow	1 0 0
Mr. J. Pendergast, Campbelltown	0 10 0	Mrs. Ingelow	0 10 0

Sydney, July 17th.

FINAL NOTICE.—Bombay Agency of the Honorable the East India Company.—All parties holding orders drawn upon, or who have claims against this Agency—are informed that unless the same are furnished to my Agents, Messrs. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street, Sydney, on or before the 20th instant—they will not hereafter be recognised or paid, as the accounts are being closed. D. M. SCOBIE, Lieut. Colonel Bombay Army, on Special Service.

TOOWOOMBA and DRAYTON.—Mr. WILLIAM HENRY GROOM, of Toowoomba, has been appointed Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD for the above district.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD supplied at £1 per quarter; 7s. per month; 1s. 9d. per week. File kept for the use of advertisers. BENJAMIN LEE, Old HERALD Office, Lower George-street.

BINNEY'S SALVATION BY FIRE and SALVATION IN FULNESS. One Shilling; post free, fourteen penny stamps. ADDISON, 487, Brickfield-hill, George-street South. To be had of all booksellers.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—Subscriptions received at the English price, 30s. per annum. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer.

WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY TREATISE, with numerous illustrations, each 1s. 6d.
Constructing and repairing Roads. Cottage Building. Well-Digging, Boring, &c. Drainage of Districts and Lands. Mathematical Instruments. Form of Ships and Boats. Weights and Measures of all Nations. The Law of Contracts for Works and Services. The Art of Painting on Glass. Art of Playing the Pianoforte. Art of Photography. Book-keeping and Commercial Phraseology. A Grammar of the Italian Language. Ditto of the German Language. The German Reader. Examples of the Integral Calculus. Spherical Trigonometry. History of Greece. History of England, 2 vols. Architecture.
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THE SYDNEY COMMERCIAL and GENERAL DIRECTORY, published by Messrs. SANDS and KENNY.—This important work embracing Street, Suburban, General Alphabetical, Trading, Professional, Official, Legal, Clerical, and Medical directories, is now ready for issue.
It is almost needless to enlarge on the value and necessity, to all men of business, of a work of this nature. But as a more than ordinary amount of care and anxiety have been devoted to ensure a successful and accurate compilation of the book, the publishers feel themselves justified in directing public attention to the work, as being by far the most complete and reliable Directory yet published in New South Wales.
A prominent and valuable feature of the work is, the addition of a large and well executed map of Sydney and the suburban districts of Balmain, Pyrmont, Glebe, Kingston, Newtown, Paddington, Double Bay, the district adjacent to the Parramatta River, St. Leonards, and the North Shore to Bradley's Head.
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TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CURE OF THE EYES.—Sir,—Through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, I beg leave to make known the following facts. Since the year 1849 to 1857 inclusive, I was severely afflicted with ophthalmia (better known as the gravelly blight), during which time I attended several of the most eminent oculists in the colony, but with little success. In 1851 I left this colony for England, and attended the Ophthalmic Institution, Moorfields, London, during the space of seven months, and obtained the sight of one eye well enough to attend to business, and in 1853 returned to the colony.
In the early part of 1855, was again attacked in both eyes, and became so completely reduced in sight as not to be able to distinguish the features of any person whatsoever. In this state I came from Twofold Bay to Sydney, September, 1857, to try the Ophthalmic then instituted in that city; in which establishment I remained during the short space of three months, under the treatment of Dr. Bernecastle, acting surgeon of the institution, from whose unremitted attention, kindness, and skilful treatment, I have the satisfaction to state the sight of both eyes is perfectly recovered.
It is now six months since I left the fostering care of that gentleman, and in grateful pride offer this humble tribute of praise to the unbounded attention and skill of of Dr. Bernecastle.
Mr. Editor, I remain your obedient servant,
FRANK HARTLEY.
Wolomla, Twofold Bay, June 22nd.

COALS AFLOAT.—FOR SALE, a cargo, about 210 tons, Coal and Copper Company's. Apply to EDWARD B. FORREST, Sugar Company's Office, 119, George-street.

FOR SALE, a Freehold five-roomed Cottage, metal roof. Apply Wills-st., Botany-st., Redfern.

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ON SALE, at Reiby Cottage, George-street, near the Post Office—Rice, 14s. per 150 lbs.; best Chilian flour, at 17s. 6d. per cwt., from 50 lbs. to 50 tons. JOHN WOODS, commission agent.

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TO BE SOLD, a small Cottage, and an Allotment of Land near the Railway Station, Newtown, part credit if required. Enquire 357, Sussex-street South.

HOBART TOWN FRUIT TREES.—The undersigned beg to inform market gardeners, gentlemen, private gardeners, and others, they have for SALE a very choice collection of Apple Trees, comprising the French crab, stone pippins, and other favourite trees. Black and red currant and gooseberry trees of a very choice description, selected from the well-known nursery of Mr. Lipscomb, Hobart Town, with all of which a written guarantee will be given if required. W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

PINE TREES, PINE TREES, PINE TREES.—To Market Gardeners, Nurserymen, and others.—For private Sale a very choice selection of young Pine Trees, just arrived, ex Clarence Packet, from the Isle of Pines, at one-fourth of the usual cost. Apply to Mr. R. MADDOCKS, at Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

CEMENT.—Now landing, ex Tomogonops, of first quality for SALE, by MASON, BROTHERS, Circular Quay.

DRAWING CLASSES.—Mr. DELOHERY'S, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

EDUCATION.—Studies will be resumed at Calder House on MONDAY, 19th instant. J. FREDERICK CASTLE.

HIGH SCHOOL, PADDINGTON.—The Winter Vacation terminated on the 9th instant. Henceforward no pupil will be admitted to the elementary school unless he can read fairly, and write easy sentences from dictation. R. MACDONNELL, Head Master. 14th July, 1858.

LADIES' SCHOOL to be DISPOSED OF.—Two Ladies, who have for three and a half years conducted a first-class day school in the thriving town of Ipswich, Moreton Bay, intend relinquishing it at the end of September next, to proceed to England, and will be glad to dispose of the goodwill. The pupils at present number twenty-two, and might be considerably increased if boarders were to be taken, there not being a boarding school for young ladies in Ipswich, which is much wanted. The branches taught are music, French, and a sound English education. To any lady thoroughly qualified, this opening is an excellent one, and will prove very remunerative. Terms, and every other information, will be given on addressing A. B. C., Post Office, Ipswich; or on application to Messrs. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., merchants, Sydney.

MEADS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL ENFIELD, one mile from the Burwood Station, for many years conducted by the Rev. F. Wilkinson, M.A. The educational course in this school embraces the Classics, the Mathematics, the French and German Languages, and English Literature. Further information relative to the school, with terms, references, and testimonials, may be obtained by applying to the present principal, J. EDWARDS, M.A. The house and premises, now in complete order, are most healthily situated, and are admirably adapted for scholastic purposes. The school will re-open on Thursday, the 22nd July instant.

PRIMARY CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Under Ten Years of Age only.
Eglinton House, Glebe Point.
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Sir Alfred Stephen, Lyons Terrace.
The Principal of the Sydney University.
The Warden of St. Paul's College.
The Rev. F. Armitage, Parramatta.
The Rev. Canon Walsh, Christ Church.
The Rev. W. H. Savigny, Cook's River.
The Rev. A. Stephen, Redfern.
The Rev. S. Simms, Strood.
M. Metcalfe, Esq., Custom House.
R. Jones, Esq., Stanley-street.
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This school is intended to meet a specific demand in the department of education, and to provide facilities for the early preparatory training of boys designed for admission to the public schools of the colony.
It will occupy a sphere peculiarly its own, as a PRIMARY CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys under ten years of age only, and will be entirely and exclusively elementary in its character.
The course of instruction will comprise all the elementary branches of a useful and liberal education.
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for boarders only, to avoid the necessity and inconvenience of their providing their own bedding, linen, &c.
These terms include all school expenses, with the exception of those arising from books, stationery, medical attendance, and washing.
A quarter's previous notice will be expected on the removal of boarders.
VACATIONS.—Five weeks at Midwinter, and the same at Christmas.
For any further particulars, apply, if by letter, to care of E. T. BLACKET, Esq., Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street; or, if personally, to the Rev J. PENDRILL, at Mr. Blacket's, Glebe Road.
The school will commence on the 28th instant.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Quarter commencing August 2nd, 1858.—It is requested that all enquiries or applications be made at the Grammar school, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, or FRIDAY, between the hours of 12 and 4. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Course of Classical Study, for the Half-year commencing August 2nd, 1858.
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VI. The Prometheus of Æschylus.
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The lower forms as before.
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J. WESTBROOK, Importer of Bostock's Boots and Shoes, begs to remind wholesale buyers, that he is now selling an extensive stock of the most superior winter goods, by private sale. Cash buyers will find the terms most liberal. 256 George-street.

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NOTICE to SHIPPERS to Macleay, Manning, Hunter, and Shoalhaven Rivers, Brisbane Water, Newcastle, &c.—The undersigned will receive freight for the above places at their Union Wharf and Stores, adjoining the H. R. N. S. N. Company, and forward same by first opportunity, free of store rent. Vessels leave the wharf every week. PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, auctioneers, brokers, and general commission agents.

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MR. W. H. PALING begs to inform the public that he has a few vacancies in his piano class, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 4 till 5.

PIANOFORTES.—Immense assortment of new and second hand Instruments, by Broadwood, Collard, and Erard, for SALE or HIRE. A choice collection of new music, and violin strings. W. H. PALING, sole agent for Erard, Piano Warehouse, No. 3, Wynyard-square.

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AN ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER is open for engagement. Address G. L., HERALD Office.

A LADY is desirous of a re-engagement as Visiting Governess. Superior references. D. Y., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to tuition, wishes for an Engagement as Visiting Governess. Address C. J. T., care of Mr. BAXTER, chemist, &c., Brickfield-hill.

AN ACTIVE Lad wanted. Apply early, THIS MORNING, at the Galvanised Iron Works, Bathurst-street.

A RESPECTABLE Girl wishes a Situation as Kitchenmaid in a hotel. Address D. D., HERALD Office.

DISENGAGED, two sisters (Scotch), as cook, the other laundress and housemaid. Mrs. CAPPS, King-st.

GUNMAKER.—Wanted, a Journeyman. Apply to H. CHALLENER, practical gunmaker, King-street West.

LIVE TURTLE wanted.—E. SALWAY, of Williams' Hotel, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, is a cash purchaser of turtle in any quantity. Any consignment will be acknowledged (with draft for the price), per return steamer. N.B.—Files of Sydney papers kept.

MARBLE MANTELPIECES.—Wanted, to purchase Six. Address, stating particulars of size and price, A. Z., HERALD Office.

NURSE, and to assist in Housework, disengaged. Apply at Mrs. CAPP'S office, 125, King-street.

REQUIRED a Lady as Teacher in a Ladies' School. Address N. N., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED immediately, for the Mountain Maid, 100 tons of Coals. Apply to Mr. J. J. PEACOCK, Patent Slip.

SAILMAKERS.—Wanted, experienced and good Hands, THIS MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Apply to LINCKER and CO., ship chandlers, 158, Lower George-street.

TO PLUMBERS.—Wanted, a good Hand. Apply at 160, Pitt-street North.

TO ENGINEERS.—A gentleman, residing in the country, is desirous to place his son, in his 17th year (who has been in an office in Sydney for the last twelve months), with an Engineer, to study the profession, and to receive a moderate remuneration for his services. In return, the advertiser would receive into his family a son or daughter of such employer, whose age does not exceed fourteen, and also pay the expenses of suitable tuition, under an eligible master in the township where advertiser resides. References exchanged. Address H. M. S., Post Office, Port Macquarie, until the 31st August.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant. Apply to YOUNGMAN and CO., Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS and Druggists.—Wanted a Person competent. Apply at Mr. RUTHERFORD'S, this forenoon.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, who have resided as Governesses in the colony for five years, intend returning to England about the month of October or November next, and would be glad if they could meet with a family proceeding thither, which they would instruct on the voyage in Music, French, and a thorough sound English Education, and would not object to take the charge of their pupils. Testimonials of the highest respectability given. Address F. P. C., at Messrs. Anderson, Brothers, and Co.'s, merchants, Sydney.

WANTED, a smart Youth for the Drapery trade. Also, a young Lady. Apply at 141, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, lately in the colony, a Situation, as Cook. Please address to A. B., No. 1, Domain-terrace.

WANTED, to Know why the Public continue to buy their Boots and Shoes from Dolby? Because they buy them better and cheaper at DOLBY'S, London House, George-street South, than at any shop in Sydney.

WANTED, 25,000 Store Sheep, of which about one-third may be Ewes. They must be all two years old, and none broken mouthed, and must be delivered at Deniliquin, in lots of not less than 5000, before the end of October. Apply to CHARLES EDWARDS and CO., stock agents, Deniliquin, N. S. W.; or 69, Bourke-street West, Melbourne.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply at Mr. INSLEY'S, next door to the Post Office, George-street, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED, a stout active Lad. COOPER and CO., plumbers, &c., Castlereagh-st., near Market-st.

WANTED, a Single Man accustomed to drive a horse and cart. Apply to I. K. CLEEVE and CO., Charlotte-place.

WANTED, a Girl, to take care of a child four years old, and be useful at her needle, &c. Apply Cunningham's Commercial Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, to SELL empty Hogsheads, &c. Apply, Cunningham's Commercial Hotel, King-st. East.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a Situation as Housemaid or Laundress. T. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a clean active Lad, to make himself useful and assist in waiting. Apply THIS DAY, at Mr. ETHERINGTON'S, corner of York and Market streets.

WANTED, a Master for Arithmetic in a ladies' school, 234, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a strong young Girl for children and housework. Apply No. 69, late 5, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Young Man, as Assistant in a general country store. He must be accustomed to the country trade, and have good references. Salary, £50 per annum, besides board and lodging. Apply, by letter, to Box 137, Post Office.

WANTED, a General Servant—one who can wash. Apply, THIS MORNING, at 113, Prince-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant. Apply to Mrs. WATKINSON, Balmain.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. ROACH, No. 2, corner of Wynyard-square and Margaret-st.

WANTED, by a first hand Dressmaker, Employment by the day, or week. W. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Female, with good reference, a Situation as Nurse, or Needlewoman, or Housemaid. Apply to E. N., No. 3, Liverpool and Dixon streets.

WANTED, a Boy, to attend upon a person who is blind. Apply to H. B. LEE, [illegible], Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Person to undertake the management of and collect for, a small colonial journal. Must be a person of energy and good business habits. Salary, £150 per annum. Address, stating qualifications, &c., EXCELSIOR, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Young Woman, a Situation, as Wet Nurse. Apply to Dr. WOODCOCK.

WANTED, Two Coopers, to make small work. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Girl to Nurse a child, and make herself generally useful. Apply 27, King-street West.

WANTED, a good General Servant, one who can wash. Apply THIS MORNING, at 113, Prince-street.

WANTED, within half a mile of St. James' Church, a House, furnished; or Furnished Lodgings, for a family of respectability. Apply by letter, with description, to A. B., care of Messrs. Kodd and Dawson, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Blacksmith able to shoe, for Shoalhaven; also a wheelwright; female servant for Maitland district, able to cook and bake; nurse for a gentleman's family near Sydney; boy to groom a horse; farming men for the Manning, Hunter, and Clarence Rivers; garden labourers for the Hunter and Penrith; bricklayer for Moreton Bay; house painter for a few months' work near Sydney; tutors for Liverpool and Yass. S. ASHLIN, registry offices, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, a Servant Girl. Apply to H. BAYLEY, Governor Bourke Inn, corner Market and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a Man Servant, at Stewart's Australian Hotel, Pitt and Goulburn streets.

WANTED, a General Servant, where the principal washing is put out. Apply at 20, Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills, near the School.

WANTED, an active Young Man, as Porter. Apply to J. J. CURRAN, grocer, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Butcher. Apply to W. F. HULLE, pork butcher, 557, George-street South.

WANTED, a Female General Servant. Apply Crown Inn, Botany Road, Chippendale.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply Astor House, Miles buildings Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED to be known, PORTRAITS 5s. with case, 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a Man, to Repair an Oven. Apply THIS MORNING, to W. J. CATES, Caroline Cottage, Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED by a young Person, a Situation as Milliner and Dressmaker. Apply S. M., 109, Prince-street.

WANTED, a Situation as Needlewoman or Parlourmaid; understands dressmaking. Address S. H. N., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General Female Servant; one to wash and iron. 201, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, by a respectable English Female, a Situation as Nurse. Address A. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for the country, Three or Four good Cabinetmakers. Good wages will be given to good workmen. No others need apply. Apply to ANDERSON and CO., 146, Pitt-street.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Saturday, 17th July.

A startling event has occurred since we last wrote. There had been two or three accidents on the Northern and Southern Railways not attended with loss of life. There had even, on the last-mentioned line, been one death—that of a drunken man, who fell asleep on the rails after nightfall. But for this neither the railway officials nor the railway itself could be found fault with. On Saturday morning, however, there was a terrible accident on the Southern line, the cause of which is still involved in some mystery. The up-train which was to have arrived in Sydney at half-past nine a.m., was passing Haslam's Creek, a little beyond Homebush, when one of the horse-boxes which lay next the engine got off the rail, and the strain which ensued caused the engine and tender to break away. The engine, of course shot rapidly ahead, and the train ran on for some distance alone, from the force of its previous speed. The rails were straight for a short distance, but then came a slight curve, and when the carriages reached this point they shot off the line, two of them, with the horse-boxes, being precipitated over a steep embankment. Two persons were killed on the spot, Mr. George Want, a highly respectable attorney of this city, and Mrs. Hackett, of Prospect, wife of a fruit grower. By the death of Mr. Want, one of the most extensive and flourishing business connections in the colony has necessarily been placed in some confusion, and this difficulty would have been far greater had it not happened that the senior partner, Mr. R. J. Want, M.L.C., left a power-of-attorney with Mr. Billyard, the Civil Crown Solicitor, in virtue of which the latter has assumed the conduct of the business. Mrs. Hackett, who was much esteemed by her friends and neighbours, has left a family of ten children behind her. Besides those two deaths there were thirteen persons wounded or contused—seven very seriously, six slightly. On the same day an inquest was held upon the dead bodies, before the coroner of Parramatta, and a verdict was returned exculpating the railway officials from every shadow of blame. The haste and comparative privacy of this enquiry, however, has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction. The matter has been taken up in the Assembly, and after some sharp skirmishing a committee of enquiry has been appointed, to which committee power to send for persons and papers has been given. An investigation has been made by order of the Chief Commissioner of Railways, but even by this means little has been done as yet to satisfy the doubts and fears of the public. The conclusion at present pointed out is, that the first horse-box oscillated heavily in consequence of not being screwed to the one which followed, and that this oscillation caused it to leave the line; but there seems evidence to shew that it was fastened in a manner which is in England generally considered secure. There is clearly a large scope for further enquiry, not alone among the officers and servants of the railway, but any other persons capable of affording sound practical information. The apparent difficulty of tracing out a sufficient cause for this terrible accident causes more anxiety, and creates more doubt, than if it had been the result of some palpable act of negligence or omission, for there is a natural inclination to fear that, under these circumstances, there must be some latent defect in the arrangements which may produce fatal results at any time, when all is apparently secure and everybody off their guard. That there is no real foundation for such a feeling the length of time which the trains have run without any material accident is sufficient to prove. Still, the feeling is not, we repeat, an unnatural one, and can only be allayed by the most full and searching inquiry—an inquiry so full and so searching as to render it impossible that any defect either in material or in management should remain undiscovered. The Coroner's inquest, at which witnesses are examined on oath, and the facts pronounced upon by a jury of the country, would have been the fittest arena for such an enquiry, and the very singular haste with which the judicial investigation on this occasion was opened and closed is deeply to be regretted. The proper course to pursue on such an occasion was a very plain one. Care having been taken to secure an intelligent and respectable jury, in whom the public could place full confidence, the inquest should have been simply opened *pro-forma*, in order that the bodies might be viewed and buried, and then adjourned to a convenient time and place. The after-investigation should have been conducted in open court, carefully and deliberately.

The case of the "Sutton," to which we have formerly alluded, has been again under discussion. The papers relative to the alleged "kidnapping" of Kingsmill islanders by the master of this vessel have been laid upon the table, and will shortly, we presume, be before the public. The charge seems, so far as we can gather it, to have been really one of the most serious nature. The whole transaction was objectionable enough in any case—too close an approach to the prohibited slave trade to be creditable for vessels under the British flag to be engaged in, even if not wholly unlawful. But there was an accusation not only of carrying off a large number of Kingsmill islanders upon false pretences, but of doing the same thing to two white men. This matter has been before the Crown Law Officers, but no steps, it is said, can be taken, because both the accuser and accused have left the colony. But how is this? Was the Government left in ignorance of this matter until after the parties chiefly concerned had got beyond reach, or were these parties suffered to depart while the "correspondence," neatly bandaged in red tape, was passing from pigeon-hole to pigeon-hole? If the latter should turn out to be the case, there has been gross neglect on the part of the Government. We await the publication of these papers with considerable curiosity. It must, however, be carefully borne in mind that the charges against the captain of the Sutton are at present purely *ex parte*. Too much credit must not be attached to them until the other side be heard. But it is of the deepest importance that this matter should be sifted to the bottom. Rumour states that in some quarter or another there is at least one other pending speculation of the same nature. If it be so, other islands will probably be resorted to, and new enmities created against the white traders. Unfortunately, it is upon the innocent that their vengeance nearly always falls. The recent and apparently unaccountable slaughter of a shipmaster at Eddystone Island was meant, there can scarcely be a doubt, as an act of reprisal for some piece of cruelty or fraud to which previous white visitants have subjected them.

The first stone of a new Temperance Hall, to be erected in Pitt-street, was laid on Wednesday by Miss Denison, daughter of his Excellency the Governor-General. Every possible effort was made to render the affair an imposing one, and these efforts were very successful. Prior to the ceremony, the youthful "Bands of Hope" traversed the principal streets headed by the German band and by their own banners. The ceremony itself was followed by an oration from the Rev. Mr. Beazley and an address from Sir William Denison. In the evening there was a soiree, at which nearly 1200 persons attended. The voluntary subscriptions which were gathered during the day in aid of this enterprise amounted to £100.

On the same evening (Wednesday), the usual monthly meeting of the New South Wales Philosophical Society was held in the hall of the Australian Library. His Excellency the Governor-General presided, and there was a full attendance. Dr. Roberts read the second part of a very learned and instructive paper "On the Poison Apparatus of Venomous Snakes, with a description of some of the species found in this colony." The first portion had been read before the Society in October last; since that time Dr. Roberts had, as he stated, tried a variety of experiments upon poisonous serpents, and some whose bite was almost innocuous. The result he detailed at considerable length, and with great clearness. Dr. Roberts next treated of the classification of snakes, described their food, the different modes of destroying their prey, and the process of engorgement. He had kept four venomous snakes, of different classes together, and they appeared to live harmoniously. A couple of rats were introduced, which the serpents almost immediately attacked, but although struck, the rats seemed for a brief space, not to feel any evil effects; they then attempted to run, but made a sudden pause, fell over in convulsions, and expired. A frog, put into the same cage, was also struck; it afterwards bled a little from the wound, but seemed not to suffer otherwise. The vindictive bite of a snake, said Dr. Roberts, was instantaneous in its effects; that inflicted when killing prey operated gradually, and the serpent generally held on to its victim, notwithstanding all the efforts it might make to shake it off. Some serpents did not bite unless assailed, whilst others were so bold that they would chase a man, whether on horseback or foot. The poison of one or two species was very powerful, and, when imbibed into the system, the fourth part of a minim produced death. Dr. Roberts also particularised their places of resort; some preferring water, others trees, some the sand, bush, and crevices of rocks. Those that take to the water often lay on its surface to bask in the sun's rays; these lived quite as well on the land. The lecture was illustrated by a profusion of well executed drawings, and by living and preserved specimens, many of which were exceedingly beautiful both in form and colour. In the course of a conversation which ensued, upon the locomotive action and powers of serpents, it appeared to be the general impression that they made progress by the ends of their ribs. A good deal of information was elicited tending to throw light on that and other matters relating to the natural history of serpents, which Dr. Roberts confessed were surrounded with difficulties. Dr. F. W. Rayner, of H. M. S. Herald, exhibited three remarkable fine specimens of the marsupial family, procured during the late surveying cruise of that ship. These were an opossum (*phalangista*), from King George's Sound; a bandicoot (*perameles*), from Shark's Bay, Western Australia; and a kangaroo rat (*bettongia*), also from Shark's Bay. Five months ago, when the rat was captured, its pouch was just beginning to develop, and, when examined, was found perfectly empty; shortly after a lump about the size of a common bean was felt in it; there is now a young rat fully as large as a man's fist. These specimens were much admired.

The half-yearly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday. The report showed that the Chamber had been pretty active during the past six months, and it gave rise to some discussion, particularly upon the all-important subject of mail communication. This report was approved, and the committee was empowered to expend £100 during the next half-year, for the purpose of getting accurate weekly returns of imports and exports from the Customs' department.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company was held yesterday, at twelve o'clock. The report, which was very satisfactory, was unanimously adopted. The net profits realised during the half-year amounted, it was shown, to £24,764 0s. 6d. A dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 5s. per share was declared, which is equal to 17 per cent. per annum. The reserved fund was increased by the sum of £4000, and now amounts to £48,000, or 20 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. The profit and loss account was increased from £1363 13s. 3d. to £1750 2s. 8d. Mr. Charles Kemp was elected a director, in the room of Mr. J. E. Ebsworth, whose term of office had expired. Messrs. R. Jones and H. Gilbert Smith were re-elected auditors.

The state of business in the Supreme Court has been again the subject of a discussion in the Upper House. The correspondence between the Government and the Judges upon this subject has been called for, and promised; and the Solicitor-General, as the official mouthpiece of the Ministry in that branch of the Legislature, has been questioned as to what is to be done in this matter. The Solicitor-General admits the importance of the subject, and the necessity for speedy relief; but he says that the Government has done all it can in getting a committee of enquiry appointed by the Assembly. We allow that this may be true of the Cabinet as a whole, but we cannot admit that the Minister to whom the duty of attending to this matter peculiarly belongs has been proved to have properly attended to that duty. Looking at the time which has elapsed since the committee was appointed, and to the circumstances which called for its appointment, we unhesitatingly say that the delay of its report to the present hour is a monstrous piece of negligence, and as the Attorney-General is the leading member of this committee, it is upon him that the chief blame in this matter must, *prima facie*, rest. What has he done to expedite the business of the committee—to render its labours thoroughly effective, and to bring them to a speedy close? It was a matter of gossip that our last Attorney-General (Mr. Darvall) had anything but a liking for work. Judging, however, from outward appearances, he seems to have been a most laborious and painstaking individual compared to his successor. But the fact probably is that, as the presence of Mr. Martin in the Cabinet is an absolute necessity to his colleagues, he thinks that he does quite enough in giving them the light of his countenance and the benefit of his voice in the Executive Council Chamber and in the Assembly. Such of the duties which attach to his post as Minister of Justice, as require unseen and unpraised application, are very likely regarded as a mere bore. Mr. Martin was industrious enough in times gone by: he could attend, not only to great matters, but to small ones. But, like a certain Latin prelate, whose whole outward demeanour is said to have been changed when he reached St. Peter's Chair, Mr. Martin has "found the keys." He need stoop no more. There are, however, some men in the Assembly who know the present helpless condition of our superior courts, the ruinous expenses and delays to which suitors are subjected, and the absolute necessity for some immediate Legislative relief. We do trust that some of these will move in the matter if the spur applied yesterday in the Upper House should prove of as little service in driving the committee to action as those which have previously been administered.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

July 17th.—The Newcastle Post Office.—A remarkable instance of the inexplicable influence of "red tape" is furnished in the condition of the roof of the post office here. Years ago this roof required shingling, and for years past it has afforded subject for fruitless representation to the departments concerned, until, having got hopelessly entangled in official correspondence, it is exactly true to say that the question is considerably less advanced than it was when first opened; the Colonial Architect's department, after a period of vast research, having at length made the creditable discovery that the repair of the roof did not belong to it at all—that responsibility having, as is alleged, been assumed by the Post Office. On taking over the building, under these promising circumstances, there seems every reason to suppose that the momentous question of to whom belongs its repair, in which the public are so deeply concerned, may afford profitable employment to these two eminently practical departments for three years longer, until the interesting point has been decided! In the mean time, although, of course, a matter of minor importance, it may be well to remark that the interior of the building is rotting fast to hopeless ruin, from the roof admitting the rain in every direction, and that the position of the postmaster and his family inside, with which every one here deeply sympathises, is consequently, and literally, most deplorable, they not having a dry corner to inhabit in wet weather, when they are reduced to straits which respect for them forbids me to particularise. I should mention that a desperate attempt was made some time since to patch up the roof, but its state was so thoroughly bad that it only made matters worse. It is worthy of remark that, such is the mistiness which enwraps these departmental questions, it seems even doubtful whose duty it is to report on the condition of this unfortunate building to the Government. It cannot, doubtless, be that of the local clerk of works; as, in that case, he would not heedlessly permit the public property to run thus to ruin, and living, as he does, in a comfortable mansion, handsomely provided for him by the country, he must be personally too good a judge of comfort,—were it his province to interfere (which, as the deputy here of the Colonial Architect, it might be superficially imagined it was)—unconcernedly to permit a deserving public officer, his wife, and young family, to remain helplessly exposed to the wet and vicissitudes of winter. I had almost omitted to notice the fact that there seems every reason to expect that an adjustment of this abstruse question may soon be precipitated by the tumbling-in of the roof altogether, part of the supporting timbers having fallen in through the broken ceilings this week.

The Great Northern Railway.—The case against a person in the employment of the Coal and Copper Company, for interfering with the signal at the crossing of the two lines, came on for hearing before the magistrates here on Thursday last, but, on the case being called on, Mr. Davison, the station-master, informed the Bench that he was instructed to stop the proceedings. On being asked for his authority to adopt such an unusual course in a point of so much public interest and importance, Mr. Davison produced a letter from the Railway Commission, stating that a prosecution should not have been adopted without consulting them, and that further proceedings should be stopped. The letter having been publicly read by the Court, the Bench said that it could not withhold the expression of its indignation at such an extraordinary interference with the course of justice, where the public safety was so deeply concerned. Mr. Scott saying that while the Court was asked to punish a drunken man for intruding on the platform, and while persons were punished for trespass on the line, by themselves or by their horses and cattle, the Bench could not permit the servant of a great public company, even at the desire of the Railway Commission, deliberately to overrule the law, and to endanger the public safety, without subjecting him to the general penalty; Mr. Bolton and Mr. Hannell spoke pointedly to same effect, the former remarking that by this impunity the railway commissioners were themselves setting the most dangerous example to the community. Under these circumstances the Bench would not permit the case to be dropped, and ordered it to be brought before them again in a week, in order to give time to hear, in the interim, from the Railway Board.

His Excellency's Visit.—Some perplexity is felt here as to whether it would be proper to meet his Excellency with an address on the occasion of his passing through Newcastle to open the Maitland extension, his stay here, it is supposed, being limited to a few minutes. Should an address be presented, it is supposed it should be done on board the steamer, before his Excellency lands.

GOULBURN QUARTER SESSIONS.

(Abridged from the Herald)

Monday, July 12.

Before Mr. T. Callaghan, chairman, Mr. F. Oakes, and Mr. D. H. Thorn.

The Court opened at ten o'clock. The calendar was comparatively light, comprising less than a dozen cases. Mr. J. S. Dowling conducted the cases on behalf of the Crown.

Stephen Butler was charged with having on the 17th day of May last, at Yass, stolen one drab coat, the property of Henry Godfrey. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Waring. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour in Goulburn gaol.

Henry Hobson was indicted for having at Queanbeyan, on the 9th of May last, burglariously entered the dwelling house of Pierce Kennedy, and stolen sundry articles and £9 10s., the property of the said Pierce Kennedy; a second count charged him with receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Walsh appeared for the accused. After a short trial, the jury, giving the benefit to the accused of a point started by his own counsel, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

George Barnes was indicted for having, at Goulburn, in the colony of New South Wales, on the 12th of April last, obtained money—to wit five pounds—under false pretences, from Alexander M'Donnell. Mr. Walsh defended the prisoner. After some consultation, with the consent of Mr. Walsh, the case was remanded to the next sittings of the Circuit Court in September. The former bail, upon the proposition of the Crown Prosecutor, being reduced to his own recognizance of £80, and two sureties of £40 each.

George Parker, on bail, was arraigned on an information charging him with having, on the 31st of May last, at Long Flat, in the colony of New South Wales, stolen £5, the property of John M'Sweeny. Mr. Walsh conducted the defence. The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty against the prisoner, who was discharged from custody.

Tuesday, July 13.

Hiram Howard and Walter Biddle were charged with having, at Howlong, stolen one mare, one filly, and one foal, the property of Thomas Street, on the 1st day of May last. The Crown Prosecutor applied for an adjournment, owing to the absence of a material witness. The application having been granted, Howard entered into his own recognizances for £200, and gave one surety in £500. Bail was also allowed Biddle, should he be able to procure it; in the meantime to be kept in custody.

Samuel Taylor was indicted for having, on the 20th day of April last, stolen three cows and three heifers, the property of R. Gorman and another of the Murrumbidgee. Evidence, at some length, was gone into, which failed, however, to make good the charge. After a short retirement, the jury returned into court with a verdict of acquittal. The prisoner was discharged. The learned chairman warning all parties concerned not to bring cases similar to the present there again.

James Peckham was indicted for having stolen a horse, the property of Bartholemew Malony, of Braidwood, in December, 1856. The case was postponed until the next sessions, in consequence of the absence of the prosecutor and another material witness in the case, former bail being allowed.

John and Alfred Stewart were charged with having stolen, on or about the 28th ultimo, a foal, the property of Thomas Hopkins, of Lake George. The prisoners, who were undefended, pleaded not guilty. The case occupied but a short time, and the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

MORETON BAY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Brisbane, July 14.—The present arrangement of the Moreton Bay steamers is not likely to be of long duration. It is not very satisfactory to the public, nor very advantageous, I should imagine, to the company. We have now been so long accustomed to a steamer once a week, that we feel very much any curtailment in that amount of accommodation. It is true the Waratah, when she does not come up the river, lands mails and passengers in the Bay, and so far keeps up the usual intercourse; but people in business miss very much the arrival weekly of a steamer at the wharves. We shall all be glad when the old arrangement is reverted to.

A subscription ball, in aid of the funds of the Brisbane Hospital, will be held in the Immigration Barracks on Tuesday next. By this means it is hoped the pecuniary interests of the institution will be considerably benefited. The bazaar for the same praiseworthy purpose commenced yesterday, and bids fair to be successful. Preparations have been making for it during the last four or five months.

At the last monthly meeting of the Moreton Bay Building Society 12½ shares, amounting to £625, were sold at 11 per cent.

A man named John Cochrane, employed at a station on the Pine River, met with a very painful gun accident about a week ago. It appears from his own account that the gun, from some unexplained cause, fell from his shoulder and went off, although he is positive that the hammer was down upon the nipple at the time. The ball with which the gun was loaded entered his leg about six inches below the knee, inflicting a very dangerous wound. He was conveyed to the hospital, and is getting on pretty favourably, although the cure is likely to be somewhat prolonged. It is evident from the position of the wound that the man must have been carrying the gun on his shoulder with the butt end behind—an awkward practice, and, as appears from this case, not unattended with danger.

The Brisbane Criminal Sessions commenced on Monday, and concluded yesterday (Tuesday). The cases were few and unimportant. The sittings for the trial of civil causes commence on Monday next. There are ten in all entered, including one remanet.

The contract for building the new Ipswich Court House has been taken by Sydney men, at £3400. The time for finishing it is is limited to seven months.

The whaling barque Carnarvon, Eary, master, put into the Bay on the 5th instant, for fresh provisions, scurvy having made its appearance amongst the crew. She has been out 15½ months, and has 500 barrels of sperm oil on board. The master reports that on the 14th June he saw a wreck on Kenn's reef, near the spot where the Jenny Lind was lost several years ago. The wrecked vessel was lying on her broadside, and flags were attached to her lower masts. It appears that owing to the state of the weather it was impossible to board her. You will find in the *Free Press*, of yesterday, a paragraph in which the vessels spoken by the Carnavon during her cruize, are named. I do not know whether she has now sailed again, but she was at Cowan Cowan when the Boomerang came in.

The Wesleyan chapel lately built at Ipswich, is intended to be opened on Sunday next, and a tea meeting is appointed to be held on the Tuesday following. It is expected the occasion will draw a number of visitors from Brisbane, and the river steamer Breadalbane has been engaged to run at reduced fares for their accommodation.

The following sales have recently been effected at Ipswich:—2800 ewes, at 7s.; an allotment of land, with cottage thereon, in Martin-street, £220; two cottages in one allotment, in Dowling-street, at £230; 50 fat cattle, at £4 5s.; a small lot of inferior horses, averaging £17 each. Wool is still coming down in moderate quantities, notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, and I expect soon to have to announce the arrival of the first of the new clip.

The completion of the bridge at Breakfast Creek has been delayed on account of the want of some necessary ironwork, which could not, it appears, be sooner obtained. We are now informed that it is expected to be finished in two or three weeks hence, and it is to be hoped no further delay will ensue, as the public have been long patiently expecting the event.

It was resolved several years ago to establish a Customs' station at the Bay, and a telegraph between it and Brisbane. For this purpose money was voted, and I believe the grant has been continued every year since with great regularity, so that an inspection of the estimates would lead one to conclude that the whole thing was in full operation. There is nothing of the kind, however, barring the fact that some of the officials necessary to carry out the scheme have all along held appointments, although the public have to the present hour been baulked of the intended Customs' station, and, what is more to the purpose, of the promised telegraph. This state of things has long caused discontent, and another attempt is about to be made to remedy it. But what is the use of moving in this, or in any other matter, in our present transition state. An excuse for inaction is always ready, and experience has proved how eagerly in most cases it is grasped at. A very short time now will surely show what our political destiny is really to be, and until that is determined any representations as to the above, or any other grievance, will have but little effect, so easy is it in our present undetermined political condition to set them aside.

The local press has during the last week or two contained various receipts for destroying a description of vermin that have recently appeared, and are committing sad havoc amongst the cabbages. The aphis is very minute, but appearing in vast numbers, they soon destroy a large plantation of vegetables. Some recommend carbonate of ammonia for their destruction; others, ammoniacal liquor, quick lime, tobacco water, and so forth; but I have not heard if any of the various specifics propounded have really on trial proved so. Every one, in fact, seems more bent on recommending his own nostrums than in proving the efficacy either of them or of those of others. In the meantime the aphis flourishes and multiplies prodigiously, and I suspect will continue to do so until some change of season comes round that shall prove unfavourable to its existence.

The weather continues to be remarkably good. In the beginning of the week we had some rain, but there was not much, nor did it last long. The sky since has been clear both night and day, but the atmosphere is more cold and bracing than previously. It would appear from the *Darling Downs Gazette* that beyond the range the rains were much more heavy. Notwithstanding the favourable weather, sickness is very prevalent, both among old and young, but especially among the latter.

An offer has been made by a Mr. Hampden and others to prospect for the discovery of a workable gold-field for six or twelve months, within the Moreton Bay district, on condition of being supplied with tools and rations only, and I presume with the understanding of being rewarded in the event of a really profitable gold-field being discovered. Mr. Hampden proposes that the party shall consist of himself and two others, and they are willing to proceed in the first instance to any locality pointed out, their subsequent search to be regulated by the indications which they may find. Mr. Hampden describes himself as having had a large experience in gold mining both in this colony and in America. The offer is liberal enough, but is not likely to be accepted for all that. Repeated disappointments have made the public somewhat indifferent about gold discoveries.

The petition to the Queen relative to separation, and particularly to the southern boundary, was signed by about 700 householders, and transmitted by the Waratah, so that it is to be hoped it was in time for the supplementary English mail. The recommendation as to the separation of the Clarence, when the inhabitants reached 10,000, I still maintain was ill-judged.

We expect the Waratah on Saturday, with the English mail.

MORETON BAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Monday 12th July.

(From the Moreton Bay Courier).

The sittings in the Criminal Jurisdiction began this day. The calendar was light, exhibiting the names of a very few prisoners. The Court opened at 10 o'clock.

Michael Byrnes was arraigned for stealing a saddle and bridle, on the 6th September, 1857, the property of Patrick Fleming. Mr. Pring opened the case by a concise statement of the facts. The jury found the prisoner "guilty." His Honor sentenced the prisoner to six calendar months' hard labour.

John Flood, alias Jefferies, was indicted for stealing at Brisbane on 26th March last, a saddle and bridle, the property of Nehemiah Bartley. Mr. Pring opened the case. The jury retired and returned with a verdict of guilty.

John Flood, alias Jefferies, was again arraigned for stealing one horse, and one gelding, on the 5th April, 1858, at Bandamba Creek, the property one of one Thomas Fitzsimmons. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Mr. Pring stated the case. Verdict, guilty.—Constable Watts was now called: I know Flood; I brought him up from Sydney on ticket-of-leave; he would be out of his district if he was in Warwick. Mr. Pring: We get Sydney ticket-of-leave men here, and one-half the crime in the district is committed by them. Sentence for stealing the saddle and bridle, one week in Brisbane gaol. For the horse stealing, three years on the roads or public works; the two sentences to commence together. Under the new arrangement he would not get out in less than three years.

Benjamin Jackson was arraigned for an unnatural offence on the Condamine, on the 4th May last. Mr. Pring stated the case. Donald Ross, chief constable in the Condamine district, deposed to the facts of the case. The details were horrible and disgusting. The jury, after retiring, brought in a verdict of guilty of the attempt to commit the crime. Judgment reserved until Tuesday.

Tuesday

The Court sat at 10 o'clock. In the case of Benjamin Jackson, convicted of an attempt to commit an unnatural offence, Mr. Pring drew his Honor's attention to the 3 Geo. IV., c. 114, which enacted, among other matters, that hard labour, as well as imprisonment, might be imposed for an attempt to commit a felony. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Henry Muhler, accused of larceny, was discharged, the Crown Prosecutor declining to prosecute. The prisoner has escaped for want of evidence on several occasions. The Crown Prosecutor recommended him to mend his ways, his honor supplementing this advice with the old adage, that "the pitcher goes to the well once too often, and comes home broken." The prisoner had been committed since the publication of the calendar.

William Bruce was arraigned for stealing sundry articles, of the value of £5, in the dwelling-house of Labrech Huhn. A further count charged the prisoner with stealing in the dwelling-house, and putting the persons therein in fear. Mr. Pring stated the facts, and explained the law of the case to the jury. Verdict, guilty of robbery in the dwelling-house, and putting the man Huhn in fear. Sentence, five years on the roads or public works.

Catherine Brodrick was indicted for obtaining goods from Robert Edmund Dix by means of false pretences. The defendant, who had been out on bail, was undefended, and pleaded not guilty. The information was special, charging the defendant with—1st, on the 13th July, obtaining the goods by means of a false pretence that she was sent by Captain Feez, her master, for a bottle of brandy; 2nd, that as the servant of Captain Feez she wanted a bottle of brandy; 3rd, that she wanted a bottle of brandy. Verdict, not guilty.

Catherine Brodrick was again indicted for obtaining a bottle of sherry wine on the 4th May last from Mr. Dix. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. Pring stated the facts, which were similar to those on the preceding charge. Captain Feez gave the defendant a good character for honesty, mentioning that on one occasion she had returned a £5 cheque which she had found. Verdict, not guilty.

John Williams was arraigned for stealing a bank note for £5, the property of Daniel Hinchey. A second count charged the prisoner with receiving the note, knowing it to have been stolen. Mr. Pring stated the case for the prosecution. The robbery was committed at the Commercial (Souter's) Hotel, South Brisbane. The prisoner's comrade told one of the witnesses they were of the "unemployed," sent up from Sydney. Verdict, not guilty. This closed the business.

PORT MACQUARIE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

July 12.—A very elegant and costly silver tea service and salver, with a suitable inscription thereon, for presentation to Mr. Day, P.M., was received by the Mimosa steamer, on 6th instant, from Messrs. Brush and Mac Donnell. A public *déjeuner* is to take place at Phillip's Hotel, Port Macquarie, on or about the 3rd proximo, immediately preceding Mr. Day's intended departure for Maitland, when the *souvenir* will be delivered to him.

We have had very heavy rains the last few days in this district, and the weather is very trying just now; yet, despite these disadvantages, business is not in so depressed a state as it was a few weeks since.

The new court-house in course of erection at Wingham, on the Manning River, will, the contractors inform me, be completed in about two months. The cost of the building will be rather under £1000.

Mr. Edward St. Aubyn Kingsford has been appointed pilot for this port, vice Mr. Henry Young, resigned. The appointment in question appears to have given general satisfaction, Mr. Kingsford being in every respect eligible for the office, having been attached to the pilot's department for some time past, and otherwise well acquainted with the harbour.

A French despatch says:—"A note of the Porte reproaches the Viceroy of Egypt for having written a letter favourable to the piercing the Isthmus of Suez, and orders him to take no further steps in the matter."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have Adelaide papers to the 10th instant. We take the following extracts from the *Register*:—

New Appointments.—We understand that Mr. G. M. Waterhouse has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Waterworks, in the place of Mr. Maturin, resigned. Also, that Mr. Carter, late of the Chief Secretary's Office, has been appointed Assistant Deputy Registrar, in the place of Mr. Andrews, the Deputy Registrar-General, who has been transferred to the new department.

The Intercolonial Telegraph.—A telegram was received from Mr. Todd, on Wednesday, at the Adelaide Station, to the effect that a new piece of cable had been laid down between Mundoo Island and Pelican Point, and that the line is now in order. Free communication was had with Mr. Todd at Guichen Bay during the afternoon. No news, however, was transmitted beyond the facts that the mail had not yet arrived at Melbourne, and that the Victorian official, who is to be stationed at Mount Gambier, had arrived at Guichen Bay. He will be at his post most likely by Sunday, and shortly afterwards the line will, no doubt, be opened.

Indian Relief Fund.—The final meeting of the Indian Relief Fund Committee was held at the Government Offices, on Monday afternoon, his Excellency Sir Richard M'Donnell in the chair. An analysis of the subscriptions raised, which had been prepared by the Secretary, was read. It showed that the total amount which had been contributed was £3274 2s 7½d, from which will have to be deducted the various expenses incurred. There will then remain about £2800. For a population like that of South Australia, this is a very liberal donation, as will be seen by comparing it with the funds raised in other places. New South Wales, for instance, with a community three times as large as our own, contributed a little less than £5000, from which, it would appear, the cost of collection has still to be deducted. The analysis of the subscriptions obtained in this colony shows that more than 6000 people contributed to the fund. These included all classes in all parts of the colony. £625 was subscribed in amounts of £100 and above; £485 in amounts above £40 and under £100; £612 above £20 and under £40; £609 above £10 and under £20; and the remainder of the fund in amounts under £10. Five-shilling subscribers are the most numerous on the list, there being 1100 such. Ten shillings and half-crowns are the next in numerical strength; and amongst the smallest of the contributions "a penny" occurs once—the loyal donation of "the baby," without a doubt. Our German fellow-colonists, it should be mentioned, subscribed liberally to the fund, the amount received from them, chiefly through their religious ministers, being about £308. The committee, after the reading of the analysis, passed resolutions with regard to the transmission of the money home, the payment of the Secretary, and other matters of business. A vote of thanks was also resolved upon to Messrs. Dutton, Ewing, and White, for their assistance at the concert in aid of the funds, as well as to the amateur theatrical actors and to the writer of the prologue which was read on the occasion of their performance.

Real Property Act.—The *Gazette* of Thursday notifies the appointment of Messrs. R. R. Torrens, W. Maturin, John Hector, Charles Bell, and Henry Gawler as the gentlemen upon whom the duty devolves of bringing the Real Property Act into operation.

Government Appointments.—We understand that Mr. Dashwood, the present Collector of Customs, is to receive the appointment of Emigration Agent in England, Mr. Moorhouse having, as we formerly stated, declined to act after the close of the present year. Several applicants are, we believe, in the field for the Collectorship of Customs, but it is understood that no appointment has yet been made.

The Echunga Gold-Field.—Messrs. France, Blundell, and Co. are at present exhibiting in Green's Exchange numerous specimens of gold in quartz which they obtained some time since from the reef which was granted to them for mining purposes at Echunga eight or ten months ago. The specimens consist of lumps of conglomerate or burnt quartz, marked by veins and spots of pure-looking gold. This quartz is of formidable hardness though it looks merely like dry clay, its dark ground serving to set off the streaks and dots of gold with brilliant effect. The precious metal, as it is seen thus embedded, has a thin flaky appearance; but we are assured that when the pieces of quartz are crushed, the gold is found penetrating below the surface in a thick nuggety form. This is shown to be the case, in fact, by some specimens exhibited in glass bottles, which have been separated from the quartz. These are nearly all small nuggets, very unlike the thin spangles of gold which used to come from the Echunga alluvial diggings. All the specimens now exhibited, we should mention, were got out some time ago, but the proprietors of the reef were not desirous of drawing attention to the matter until the lease of the ground allotted to them had been signed, and everything made ready for thoroughly working the field. As the time has now arrived for that, the specimens are shown as evidence of what may be done by the aid of proper machinery. The public may satisfy themselves as to the external appearance of the quartz; and we are told by Mr. France that, having submitted one piece to a rough test, he found that 50 per cent. of the whole lump was gold. The situation in which these specimens were found is about ten or twelve feet from the surface, the greatest depth which has yet been tried. It is the intention of the proprietors, we understand, to form a company for thoroughly working the reef. They propose, as will appear in a prospectus to be published, that a sufficient capital should be raised by subscribers to find machinery and working expenses, and that the proprietors should reserve to themselves a certain number of shares on account of discovery, &c.

Manufactories and Works in South Australia.—The following manufactories and works are officially returned as having been in operation in this colony during the year 1857:—1 barilla manufactory, 8 boat-builders, 1 boiling down establishment, 25 breweries, 1 bone dust manufactory, 8 candle-makers, 6 coach manufactories, 70 flour-mills, driving 172 pairs of stones (of which 66 are steam-mills with an aggregate of 826 horse-power and 164 pairs of stones, 1 a windmill with 2 pairs of stones, and 3 water-mills with 6 pairs of stones); 1 brass foundry, 7 brass and iron foundries, 17 gingerbeer-makers, 1 hatmaker, 21 machine manufacturers, 12 maltsters, 12 mattress-makers, 2 organ-builders, 2 pianoforte-makers, 3 potteries, 8 slate quarries, 10 saw-mills, 1 salt manufactory, 1 shipbuilder, 5 smelting works, 7 soap and candle manufactories, 8 sodawater-makers, 22 tanneries, 35 watch and clock makers, 1 waterworks, and a whale fishery at Encounter Bay. This list extends very much too far into what are more properly handicraft occupations than manufactories, or else it does not go far enough, but excludes many branches of industry which should be noted. For example, it is difficult to conceive on what principle sausage and pork pie manufactories are omitted from a list which includes gingerbeer and sodawater makers; or why mattressmakers and hatmakers are counted while shoemakers and clothesmakers are left out. Watchmakers figure largely in the list, but printing establishments are not noticed; the whale fishery is mentioned, but the oyster-beds, which are more clearly products of home industry, are not named, possibly because the former animals are strangers, and the latter "natives;" and many other anomalies of a similar kind might be pointed out. Among the branches of industry which appear for the first time this year in the official list may be mentioned bone-dust manufactories, slate quarries, and salt manufactories. Among the occupations which have formerly been practised here, but are no longer to be found, are cloth and woollen manufactories, type foundries, and snuff and tobacco manufactories. A very cursory examination of the list will show that there are many departments of labour to which the attention of the colonists must be turned, which are at present either wholly neglected, or omitted by the collectors of the facts on which the table is based.

Railway Demonstration.—The general committee met as usual on Thursday night. The various sub-committees reported progress, and the secretary announced that the funds amounted to £229 19s. 6d. A variety of business, all of importance as subserving the general objects of the committee, was transacted, but a report of it would not be interesting. Suffice it to say that "all goes merrily as marriage bell."—*Northern Times.*

The Baptist Union.—On Friday, 24th April, the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland was held at the Baptist Mission-house, Moorgate-street. The proceedings were opened by Dr. Evans, of Scarborough, who delivered an introductory address, in which he rapidly sketched the progress which had been made by the Baptist body during the last few years, spoke in high terms of satisfaction of their home operations, and dwelt at some length on the gratifying prospects of their missionary labours in the colonies and amongst the heathen. The meeting having thus been inaugurated, proceeded to a discussion of the business matters for the consideration of which it was convened.—*Illustrated London News.*

SYDNEY PATRIOTISM.

(From the Melbourne Herald, 15th July.)

They have just held a great railway meeting in Sydney, whereat many very fine things were said in reference to the prodigious superiority, immense extent, and inexhaustible resources of the colony of New South Wales. Our good neighbours are practised hands in the noble art of self-laudation. Their flourish of trumpets is always louder and longer than anybody's. A genuine New South Welchman always has strong faith in his country, and is ready to back it at any time against any country in the world. He devoutly believes that its climate, its soil, and its geographical position are at least equal to those of the Garden of Eden. He holds a "brickfielder" to be an agreeable variety of sea-breeze, and a "southerly buster" only a pleasant play of the elements. He deems the barren soil of his rocky Cumberland to be a miracle of fertility; and, as to situation, where on earth is there any spot to be so much as named beside Sydney and its truly heavenly harbour? His constant theme, in fact, is a glorification of his country to the tune of the well-known song in "Lalla Rookh":—

"And oh, if there be an elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this!"

They have a story current in Sydney of a patriotic young native who was taken to England to improve his mind. While he was being shewn St. Paul's Cathedral, he was asked what he thought of it, and of London in general. To which he replied, that "London was all very well, but they had nothing in it equal to Bob Cooper's bonded stores!" This story illustrates fairly enough the prevalent sentiment amongst our New South Welch neighbours.

The whole of the proceedings at their great railway meeting on Wednesday last had, of course, the same old refrain. Dr. Lang it was who moved the first resolution, which affirmed:—"That New South Wales, from its geographical position, from its splendid harbour and extent of country, with its great variety of soil and climate, and vast material resources, is fitted by nature for occupying the first place among the Australian colonies; and that it is the opinion of this meeting that, unless some energetic measures be taken to develop these resources, this country will soon descend to the position of a second or third-rate colony."

In illustrating this very proud "position," the rev. Doctor took occasion to contrast his own colony favourably with Victoria, which, he said, had "gained a transient superiority in population and wealth, and had reached a pitch of prosperity beyond its expectations; but its boasted pre-eminence was only that of the child who, when placed upon a mantelpiece, bragged of being taller than his father." After giving us this disparaging slap in the face, the speaker proceeded to descant at great length, and with his customary ability, on the vast and unquestionable advantages possessed by New South Wales over every other colony in the Australian group, and on the benefits to be secured by establishing a great internal system of railways. All the other speakers at the meeting "followed on the same side."

Now, it is not our cue to controvert any of the statements of our neighbours touching their own magnificent resources, and still less to throw cold water upon any of their public projects. We only wish they could carry every one of them into instant execution, and thus verify all their rather grandiloquent boasting. We should be very glad indeed to see the intended line of railway between Melbourne and Sydney finished, and the latter reaping her full share of the advantages of it. We should be glad to see both colonies rivalling each other in the noble race of civilisation and national prosperity—both flourishing, happy, and united in interests. And we are really concerned to find that just now our neighbours seem to have fallen upon cloudy days. The resolutions passed at the railway meeting complain bitterly of depressed trade, decreased value of property, want of employment for the working classes, and general gloomy prospects. All this affords us neither consolation nor pleasure. The old days of ignorance, when it was supposed that either of the two colonies could only flourish at the expense of the other, are long gone by. In these new days of progress we Victorians are all for mutual enterprise, good-will, and federation. We never publicly run down New South Wales, and why should she run us down? Why is it that she never begins to proclaim her own greatness without dwelling, with obvious self-complacency, on our littleness? That's what we object to. On a point so delicate, what community would not feel sensitive?

We demur, in the first place, to the assertion that our present superiority is merely "transient." It is something to have the superiority admitted at all, even under limitations; but why "transient?" The causes from which it results are not artificial and temporary, but natural and permanent causes. Compare our exports, revenues, population, and rate of increase with those of New South Wales, and take into account that our age is not quite one-third of that of our neighbour; and where are the grounds for the alleged transiency? We cannot see them. But is the word used solely in reference to the future? Then, we must say, "the wish is father to the thought." He must be a keen-eyed prognosticator indeed who, in the face of past experiences and present comparative conditions, can behold New South Wales rapidly gaining on this colony, and at last outstripping her in the race for national greatness. On their own showing, all the present appearances are directly adverse to such a conclusion. They admit, they loudly complain, that they are going backward, and must go rapidly down if the railways be not at once set about. Now, putting our own existing circumstances in the worst possible view, nothing like this could be said of our colony. And what is the inevitable inference? Let our neighbours themselves deduce and apply it.

But *if* their railways be immediately commenced in earnest, they say, all that they now prophecy will be realised. We shall be very glad indeed to witness that desired consummation. But then we cannot share in their sanguine confidence, because we find that they have only got the length of the *talking* stage with their railway enterprise, whilst our scheme is at this moment in process of actual construction; and experience has long since taught us that it is infinitely easier to talk grandly at public meetings about great undertakings, than it is to turn the first sod of a genuine line of railway, however short its length may be, or however inexpensive its character.

OUR CHINESE EVIDENCE.

(Abridged from the Melbourne Herald.)

Judging from the examination of a Chinaman before a Parliamentary Committee in New South Wales, as reported in one of the Sydney papers, the chairman who put the questions was not altogether quite "made up" as to the fundamental identity of the various varieties of the human race! If some visitor from another planet, or some wandering chimpanzee, or ourang ourang in search of the picturesque in the shape of provender, had got into the committee-room, gifted with the power of speech, he could not have undergone a stricter and more searching investigation as to the impulses and habits of his species! It was clearly demonstrated, however, that people in China feel, and in, at least, the more essential and simpler requirements of life, think and act much as people do outside China! Lean Appa (he would not have pleased Cæsar with such a name) appears on being interrogated, to have had, unlike Topsy, "a father and mother," as is usual with individuals in less celestial parts of the earth; and "his mother shed tears when he was coming away," much as your mother did when you took your leave of England to seek your fortune! Lean Appa "had brothers" and a "sister" too, marrying and given in marriage, for all the world like some of ourselves! And increasing and multiplying, moreover, for "his sister has one little child." Poor Lean Appa must have thought "the outer-barbarian" had a fancy to get into his family, from the minuteness of the enquiries respecting his female relations! Families scatter themselves about, it seems, in the "flowery land," "to better their circumstances" much as in other countries where briers are more abundant than bouquets. So it seems, for deponent's two brothers have emigrated from their village home, three days' journey beyond Canton to Puley Penang, far away over the blue sea; and he himself has been to England, spent a year and a-half there, and has been home again preliminary to coming southwards and opening a provision store in this auspicious hemisphere. * * * * *

The scenes of childhood have just as retentive a hold of the memory of a Chinaman, as if his head was adorned with a black hat instead of a pig-tail! Occasionally yourself, amid the daily cares and keen anxieties and stern conflict of life, you find blowing to you from some secret chamber, some Œolus cavern of the brain, the breath of the meadows, the fragrance of the new mown hay, where you hunted butterflies when a boy. You see again the woods up whose leafy branches you went bird-nesting. You recal once more the awful cane (anything but a sugar-cane to your taste at the time) with which the Rev. Democritus Delphin, D.D., grounded you, fundamentally in every sense, in classic lore and goaded your unwilling footsteps across "the Ass's Bridge." You hear again the dash of the waves on which you were great with the "stroke oar," and the sigh at evening of the summer trees in

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the green lane, with the softer sigh of ——, but we will not disclose your youthful confidences! Never mind, old fellow—she is in Heaven which is better than rambling about the world with you; or she is in the next best place to it, mother of some pleasant English home, and once in a twelvemonth, in an interval of cutting bread and butter for the children, she has a curious feeling of interest as to what has become of poor Random, who preferred the ways of Ishmael to those of the more staid and exemplary patriarchs, and who selected knocking about the world like a plank on its billows, to taking root at home and flourishing like one of the umbrageous elms of his native soil! Somehow or other, you would like to see the old scenes again, and so would Lean Appa. He too was reared at a mother's knee. He too had his school-days and scholastic lore—albeit it was of Confucius, not of Euclid or the Anabasis. He too chased an Atalanta in green lanes, though the trees were not beech or elm, or the ladies' ringlets of the European type. John Chinaman has a *penchant* for going "home" when he makes his "pile" just as fully as John Bull.

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The Chinese, as is well known, indulge in polygamy. They cannot understand according to their philosophy why, if a man's heart is voluminous he should not divide it. And the ladies who are shareholders in a husband reconcile themselves as best they can to the same way of thinking.

Another curious feature of their social arrangements is, that ever man contrives somehow or other to have a house of his own. Houses are not rented but owned. Land is let in the realm of the Brother of the Sun and Moon, but the domestic rooftree never.

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Altogether we are very much indebted to this pertinaciously inquisitive interrogator for new light on "the Chinese question." The minuteness of his 143 interrogatories to the patient Lean Appa, who must have been sorely puzzled to comprehend precisely "what he was at," helps us to a better insight into the ways of mysterious Cathay; and if they inspire any among us with more fraternal feelings than they previously entertained, towards our visitors of the monosyllabic speech, a still more useful work will have been performed thereby. Lean Appa fell into hands that utilised him, and we have a chapter in consequence of Chinese minutiæ, which but for the names of Puley Penang and Melbourne, might have been told as well four hundred years ago in the days of Busbequis and Marco Polo as in these latter ones of Huc.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

(From the Weekly Dispatch.)

The acquittal of Simon Bernard is, it seems, a new topic for Europe. No doubt in France the event may be looked upon as the deliberate act of the nation, not in its judicial, but its political capacity. The articles in the *Times* and other papers will strengthen the impression in upholding a right in the jury to take political results into consideration, and to refuse the justice of England, as a mode of expressing opinion on the Government of France. Mr. Edwin James's speech is already denounced in the *Constitutionnel* as so "filled with gall, calumnies, and with insults, against the Emperor, the people, the army, and the institutions," that "should it unfortunately be circulated in France, in the cities, the barracks, and the country towns, it would be difficult for the Government, with the best intentions, to stay the effects of public indignation." Perhaps it is fair to notice here that the speech might almost as well have been quoted as thus described. Then the *Univers*, representing the Papist malevolence which dreads the liberal influences of this country in Rome, and in all that professes spiritual allegiance to the Pope, bursts out with delight at having so congenial a subject to work upon, one in which M. Louis Veuillot can at once indulge his own spleen and pander to the ecclesiastical evil of those courtiers who believe they raise themselves to the dignity of statesmen by creating ill-blood between France and England, and having the chance of identifying their ignoble names with a war policy. The *Univers*, of course, is much too devoted a partisan to pay the slightest attention to truth. It has, to those who are unaware of the workings of society among us, quite field enough for its rancour in describing the hurrahs with which the verdict and the jurors who pronounced it were received. It must even go further, and say that "the English Judges associated themselves with the scandal of Bernard's acquittal, by admitting him to bail." Everybody knows—even the ignorant Louis Veuillot himself, in all probability—that the English Judges have performed exactly the duty prescribed to them by law, and that, in fixing the amount of bail, they have shown anything but a leaning to the accused. Then the *Times* is held up as being the organ of English sympathy with Bernard, either in obedience to Government inspiration, or at least as embodying the popular feeling. Now, although the *Times* has certainly, since the acquittal of Bernard, maintained the right of a jury in a strain not to be expected from it, the very surprise at its present language arises from its denunciations of the refugees before the cause came on. And, finally, the very natural compliments of the worthy authorities of Dover to the Duke of Malakhoff are described as a sort of flabby hypocrisy somewhat more intolerable than the usual tuft-hunting of corporations, and, indeed, less to the taste of the *Univers* than the "infamous cheers of the London prætorium."

We do not exhaust evidence of ill-will or conjectures of animosity when we read all that at present appears on this side of the Atlantic. The New York papers are speculating on the probabilities and the results of a contest between the two late "allies." Our American friends, however, in proportion as they are distant from the scene and unacquainted with the facts, draw upon their imaginations to fill up the picture. The *New York Herald* talks of that "stifled groan, 'Vive la Republique,' which arose from the lips of 200,000 Frenchmen as Orsini's head fell into the basket." From all that I have heard or read on the death-scene of Orsini, the *New York Herald* must be blessed with a splendidly inventive Paris correspondent. These 200,000 must, of course, be kept down by the soldiery; and then, "how is the Emperor to keep well with that anti-British soldiery if he insists on pretending that he plays the part of the humble, dependent, and submissive ally of England?" Here we have the exaggerated echo of Louis Napoleon's own devices, or those of his Ministers, the terrible army indignation which is to overwhelm all who are even too cold in demonstrating their respect and affection for the Imperial Government. After that nothing seems so likely to your New York contemporary as an invasion of this country. The "capacity" of France "for throwing 100,000 or 200,000 men on the British shore in the course of a few hours, by means of steam vessels, and hurrying them to London, is undoubted." Very likely, by all but the principal parties concerned, and those who look on European events with something more than the interest of witnessing a magnificent set-to. But then, to be sure, when the French occupy our capital itself in such numbers, we are quite certain to expel them, as the *Herald* tells us, and to return the compliment by just revolutionising Europe. "Chawing-up" an odd Emperor or so in such a process is, of course, quite a minor incident, only alluded to that the potentate in question may think twice before he puts himself in the way of such mastication.

The truth is that all these caricatures, French as well as American, come out rather too late. Those chiefly involved, and those who direct the movements of others, perceive plainly enough that wrath and bluster are the deadliest injuries to any cause in which they are employed. There is a quiet but deeply interested Europe looking on, calculating not so much the justice of any cause between the principal disputants as to the effect the first cannon shot will notify to themselves. Napoleon may have 600,000 soldiers on paper, or the major part of them in reality. He may have a marine conscription ready to man a fine fleet. But there are other places besides England for the magnificent army to look to. Algeria needs a garrison. France itself, with all the enthusiasm bespoken for it by the *Constitutionnel*, wants a little military looking after, as her sovereign probably suspected when he divided the land into five commands for as many marshals; and there are in Germany and Russia possibly some million of troops or more, at least, as disposable as the French armies, and in this respect representing the real deep-seated feelings of their fellow-countrymen, that they will have no renewal of the days when Bonapartism recklessly seized on the young life-blood of every land, poured it out like water in quarrels where the hearts of the compelled combatants were on the other side, and then boasted, as in Napoleon the First's acknowledgment of the loss of 200,000 in his Russian campaign, that the greater number of them were "only Germans." No! Simon Bernard's acquittal is an event, the possibility of which must have long been foreseen; in fact, to use the Stock Exchange phrase, "discounted" by the ruler of France. It is the most fortunate occurrence in the interest of peace that could have taken place. Had he been convicted, pardon or commutation might indeed have been treated as a slight. And if a capital sentence had been carried out, who would answer for the popular passion of England? It would not have resisted the legal course. It would not have had the slightest revolutionary tendency; but if it were not roused to any instant effectual moral resistance, to a demonstration a million-fold more galling than the hurrahs in the neighbourhood of the Old Bailey, it would have flung out any Ministry as suddenly as it did the Palmerston one for disgraceful compliance in the very same kind, and then it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to find any set of Ministers who could at once keep their places and keep on terms of fair civility with Napoleon III. I do not pretend to know the impression produced upon the minds of the jury; but if it were in any way a reflection of the feelings of the population, their decision was so far an answer to the never-forgotten threats of the French colonels. It was the protest that British rights of justice would be fearlessly carried to the uttermost; it was the caution, possibly the over-caution, with which men resist being authoritatively biassed; it was the John Bull doggedness which resents as the grossest injury the slightest attempt to interfere with its independence, and as the most unpardonable insult the belief that any fear of consequences will affect its resolution. All this must be seen and known as thoroughly as we are sure of it among ourselves by the Emperor of the French, and the very last thing he would do would be to suffer a renewal of that kind of bullying which has already put him at the very worst disadvantage. So Mr. Edwin James' speech, already characterised in the *Weekly Dispatch*, will go for no more than it is worth, "the feed breath of a lawyer," politics caricatured for the hire of the day; or, if noticed more seriously, it will be treasured up rather than used vainly now, when all words, on all sides, partake so much of the general nature of mere vociferation and "row."

The Derby Government are in the unfortunate case of being fool led on another similar point. That exquisitely officious flunkey, the *Morning Post*, who, as George Colman says somewhere, "shows his assiduity by picking up his mistress's fallen wig, and sticking it on her head wrong side before," has contrived to get the Ministers to prosecute the French pamphleteers, Felix Pyat, Tallandrier, and the rest, or their publisher. Truelove, too, is in the like case; and, if I am well informed, Mr. Edwin James is retained for him, too, on the especial subscription of some admirers who wish him to distinguish himself, and succeed to the Solicitor-Generalship; and he will have the occasion for a second display of the recent kind, which must be yet more exaggerated, lest it should fall flat after the former effort. The Ministry may be very grateful that they have not to execute Bernard; they will be very wise if they drop all proceedings against the printers. The prudence and judgment of their adviser in the *Press*, of the journal that boasts that it forced the manifesto of the republicans on their notice, may be gauged by its writing on the Bernard affair. It adopts the article of the *Univers*, as expressing "the feelings of the majority of Frenchmen," and in its puny craft affects to regret that the general conversation "growing out of Bernard's trial" embraces, amongst other subjects, "the respective naval force of the English and French fleets." It says, "this sort of conversation naturally originates in the prevailing belief that England and France may eventually find a solution of difficulties in war." I do not "break a butterfly upon a wheel." I do not trouble myself about Jenkins's patriotism; he might have to look the word out in the dictionary to understand it; but if the Derby Cabinet be nose-led by such a link-boy, it is time for them to ask whither they are going. This nation will not be frightened by any French estimate of the "naval force of fleets," but it may, perhaps, be rendered yet more angrily intractable by any hint of impertinence. Let the disreputable portion of the refugees alone; they will sink into utter neglect, or become objects of repugnance. Tell the British people that these foreigners are to be hunted down on British ground, and there will be no notion but of giving them the utmost law.

The policy of Napoleon extends a little further than an immediate quarrel with England. He must have allies, and something to gain by a war. What that policy is will occur to clear sighted folks on reading the great speech of Count Cavour in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the law against conspiracy to assassinate. Whether Napoleon hopes to revive the title of King of Italy, as well as that of Emperor of the French, in his family, it is beyond my skill and purpose to guess—perhaps beyond his own clear intent to decide. An Italy looking to Imperial France as its protector and ally may serve as well, or nearly so. But already we have the able and high-minded constitutional Minister of Sardinia declaring that there is nothing to prevent his country from forming the closest alliance with an autocrat, that republics are egotistical, that French democrats betrayed Italy, that the French Emperor, when President, would have interposed in force to save her, if the leaders of the National Assembly, the Thiers faction, had not prevented the aid. Sardinia's independence of England is traced by the same powerful hand in her separation from English policy when England courts Austria. Napoleon III., then, has already gained that footing which will enable him in a degree to counterbalance the general jealousy of Europe, by setting Italy against Germany. Count Cavour, of course, is no mere dupe. He recurs to the interference of Republican France when General Bonaparte gave away Venice to Austria for the frontier of the Rhine. He is not likely to lose sight of the true Italian nationality. But it behoves England to take warning. The instinct of the European peoples may be necessary to keep Bonapartism within its bounds. I have pleaded again and again for a free Germany and a free Italy, to control an over-ambitious France. In allying ourselves, however, to the House of Hapsburg, in courting rulers and dynasties instead of grasping the hand of peoples, we must take good care that we do not play the game of Imperialism in France and give up for a passing shadow the cause and the friendship of the Europe that is to come. The time "craves wary walking." Our rival ally takes his steps accordingly. If his purpose be the honest restoration of Italy, we should frankly share it with him; if not, it is here that lies our danger, far rather than in any sudden, ill-advised, and suicidal outburst.

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE PACIFIC.

(From Mitchell's Maritime Register.)

The indifference that prevails respecting the extension of our commercial relations with the islands and states situate in the Pacific Ocean is a subject which deserves attentive consideration. Aggregately our trade with these countries sums up to a large amount. The imports and exports amounted, in 1855 to more than £8,500,000; and if we are to add our Australian trade, this sum would be nearly doubled. Passing over, however, for the present, the extensive trade of the South American republics, on the western coast, we desire to point to the expediency of developing more fully the industrial and economic resources of the islands of the Pacific. We have left this trade, hitherto, too much to the Americans; but there are several reasons why the subject is worth consideration just now by our merchants and shipowners. Firstly, consuls have recently been sent out to attend to British interests in those seas; and secondly, there is an early prospect of the establishment of regular steam communication across the Pacific. These are facts of importance, calculated to have a very favourable bearing on the increase of British commerce. And, further, every subsequent account received from the Sandwich Islands and other groups speaks of the quiet and order prevailing, and the progress making in agriculture and industry. We have before us, for instance, the commercial returns for the Sandwich Islands for last year, and they denote a progressively increasing trade—small, perhaps, relatively considered with other civilised and more populous states, but nevertheless satisfactory and encouraging. Our present trade with the South Sea Islands does not amount to much more than £100,000 in value, and yet there is large room for increase. The statistics published for 1856 show the trade of the Sandwich Islands in a more favourable and healthy condition than those of any previous year, and this notwithstanding that the number of merchant ships and whaling vessels touching there was less than usual. The value of the goods imported was £230,000, and of the domestic products exported, including supplies to whalers, £100,000. Honolulu is now the great port of resort for the American whaling vessels in the Pacific; and of 366 whalers which touched at the Hawaiian ports during the year 350 were American, while not one was British. At one time we prosecuted the whale fishery with great success, but our merchants seem to have abandoned the South Sea and Pacific fisheries to the Americans, who, in the North Pacific especially, find it one of the most lucrative branches of trade, looking especially at the high price of oil. They have at the present time 655 vessels measuring 204,209 tons, engaged in the whale fishery, and the vessels of their Pacific fleet have averaged for the past five years more than 1000 barrels of oil to each ship. The imports of whalebone have also averaged 3,000,000 of pounds for the last few years, while the price is now nearly double what it formerly was. Much of the produce of the fisheries obtained in the Pacific is now transhipped at the Sandwich Islands, thus enabling the whaler to prosecute her voyage for a longer period, instead of having to return when she has a full cargo. Thus last year the quantity transhipped at Honolulu was 121,291 gallons of sperm oil, 1,641,579 gallons of whale oil, and 1,074,912 lbs. of whalebone.

That the Sandwich Islands are of the greatest importance, both as a depot for the line of steamers between the west coast of America and Australia, or China, and as an important recruiting point, none can deny, and hence the reason why the Americans have located themselves here, and petted the native monarch. As an agricultural region these islands are also unsurpassed. Situated as they are within the tropics, eternal summer prevails, cooled by the trade winds, which blow constantly from the north-east during nine months of the year. Rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and every variety of tropical fruit grow luxuriantly. On the thousands of acres of uncultivated land the stock range is perpetual, and there is no country where finer sheep, cattle, etc., can be found, and at a lower price. If these are the products of one group, why should the other islands of Polynesia not be also made as commercially beneficial? The Friendly Islands, the Society Islands, the Samoan Islands, and others of the Western Pacific, all offer new fields for commerce; and the French at the Marquesas, and the Americans at the Sandwich Islands, are evidences that there is scope for a large trade to be gradually fostered and developed in the Pacific. The progress that has been made in the trade on the western shores of America by regular steam communication proves also the advantage of a regular post and parcel transit. Even if these are maintained for some time at a loss, the result is ultimately highly beneficial to commerce, in pointing out the demands for commodities, the prices at which they can be obtained, and in promoting the visits of purchasers, or those sent out by mercantile firms or manufacturers, to ascertain the productions or capabilities of a particular locality. The Pacific Ocean is not now the unknown region over which commerce was extended with fear and trembling in the olden days of the South Sea Company. Our mariners have explored it in all directions; and, although there may yet be a few savage places on it—islands whose natives have not been brought into association with civilised people—yet trade and the missionary have entered into most, and are received with open arms, since they humanise, promote peace and order, and extend the comfort of the native races.—France has been extending its dominion in these seas. New Caledonia has been brought under settlement and cultivation, and a monthly postal communication is to be kept up from thence with Sydney, from whence they already draw their supplies. The band of steam communication will, therefore, when the war thunders which have lately darkened the atmosphere have cleared away, be gradually extended, so as to belt the globe, and thus bring within its links what were formerly considered the uttermost parts of the earth.

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

As this honorable body is at present the theatre of special interest, we propose a condensed sketch of it. Inexorable rules that have grown more stringent every year, exclude almost every one from the chamber except Senators and Representatives. Hence the galleries, at all times small and full, are now overflowing. Even "worn out Kansas" is not quite worn out there. In the days of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, when all occupiable space, within and without the chamber, was deluged with the living tide, as they were about to deliver a set speech, there were gallant Senators who would get a vote to admit the congregation of ladies, who stood pleading either with soft voices or in mute beauty around the doors, and in the passages. But that day seems to be past. Their charms are now displayed only from the front gallery, of which they have the entire monopoly. The dearest treasurer—the wives and daughters of Senators themselves—are placed on that shelf. Even the House, with its spacious Hall has become very exclusive. The old Lieutenant-General of the Army is now excluded. Even the diplomatic corps can only enjoy a section of the gallery, reserved for them. But to the picture. The Chair of Clinton, Gerry, Calhoun, and other vice-presidents, attracts the first glance of the spectator, who is surprised to see an extreme youth with coalblack hair occupying it, for Mr. Breckinridge looks young even for thirty-five. It is a place, not for the employment, but the repose of talent, denying all privilege of debate, which belongs to the Speaker of the House by his right as representative. The Vice-President combines dignity with suavity, and seems to have great respect for the seniors, over whom he presides. That little man, who has left his seat, and occupies a chair on the floor directly in front of the Vice President is Senator Douglas. He has taken that seat to listen to Senator Collamer, on the Republican side of the chamber, who is reasoning about slave property, and interspersing his arguments with bits of wit and satire. There is no eloquence of imagination or manner, but he delivers himself in an easy, though not very distinct tones, and in a senatorial, semi-judicial style. The "little giant" seems to enjoy it much, while Senator Mason, the author of the fugitive slave law which Mr. C. is dissecting, hastens to his seat, snatches his pen, and jots down his antagonist's arguments with an air that seems to say—"I can triumphantly answer it." Considerable attention is given to the speaker, though the seats on the pro-slavery side of the house seem to be vacated by a number of Senators. Mr. Green, of Missouri, is of course attentive, for it is to his pro-Lecompton argument the Senator is replying. At the extreme of the Administration circle sits Dr. Gwin, of California, a man of grey hairs, but of a strong and healthy frame, much devoted to the interests of his Pacific State, blending pleasant manners with energetic action, and awakening in the mind a lively idea of the dignity and progress of our empire in the extreme West. Though originally from a slave State, he had no difficulty in advocating free institutions for California. In the midst of the anti-slavery circle sits Hale, his countenance the mirror of good nature and pleasant humour, his person redolent of good digestion, his air that of easy satisfaction with everybody. I had almost said everything, for after all his displays about slavery, one cannot help thinking he would sacrifice almost anything to a jest. He is not a man of sympathy, but of wit. Here is a couplet descriptive of a certain member of the British Parliament:—

"Ward has no heart, they say, but I deny it,
Ward has a heart, and gets his speeches by it."

Now, if Hale does not always gets his speeches by heart, he doubtless, like Sheridan (like him only in this), elaborates beforehand some of those morsels of wit, which appear to be the sallies of the moment. Near him sits Seward, one of the ambitious men of the nation, who aims at a certain philosophical style of oratory, like Edmund Burke's, and appears better in print than on the floor. He has few of the graces of oratory, and a kind of portentous voice, not exactly unmusical, but very peculiar, and quite unexpressive of emotion of any sort, unless in pronouncing an elegy. He has the superior qualification of a genial temper, which it is nearly impossible to perturb, and seeks to be on good terms with all. In his office at his family residence he sits in great comfort, smoking his cigar, while he franks public documents, and at the same time talks with his friends. His colleague King has thus far been quiescent this session. Toombs is well known as a bluff Southerner, who has wandered from his proper latitude, and sits wedged in among the Republicans, but treats them in generous style, while he slashes their doctrines right and left. He is a forcible declaimer and even debater, though not a very distinct speaker. Indistinct utterance is, indeed, the besetting sin of Congress orators, notwithstanding the great examples of Clay, Webster, and Everett, whom all could hear with ease, and of course with pleasure.

A noticeable man on the floor is Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, who takes quite a distinguished rank both as a lawyer and a statesman. His Hebrew name, Judah P., marks his lineage as of that wondrous race that cannot be concealed from the world, however they may mingle with the far distant Gentiles. His elevated position is not only evidential of talent, but of the free toleration vouchsafed in our institutions to all of every name who would be true Republicans. He is a fine looking man of perhaps 37 years, with dark, bright eyes, black frizzled hair, and of a form not tall, but stalwart. The style of his head and face is said to bear resemblance to that of the celebrated Disraeli of the British Parliament, but less sarcastic, or sardonic in its expression. It has indeed a remarkable blandness, but not at the expense of energy, for in action he is powerful. He appears with great distinction before the Supreme Court, and is said to be a dangerous antagonist. His voice, though not strictly feminine, is high-keyed; not piercing, but melodious. Louisiana has sent quite a succession of eloquent men to the Senate. Hammond, of S. C., is now a rising star in the southern hemisphere. In the true spirit and genius of a Calhoun and a Lowndes, he last week condensed volumes into an hour's speech on the Kansas question, throwing light even on that threadbare theme, and setting the lengthy Seward a good example. It is astonishing how much brilliant talent comes out of the "benighted" South. She sends and keeps her best men here, and thus will ever be intellectually, if not numerically, strong on this national theatre.

His colleague, Judge Evans, is a different sort of man, less brilliant and effective, but calm, judicial, full of amenity, sedate as a clergyman, and highly respected in the Senate. Davis of Mississippi, the Mexican Colonel, and afterwards Secretary of War, sits on the Administration side, in good proximity to his Western friends, and sternly maintains his peculiar opinions. He is an indifferent orator, having been elevated rather on a military than a civil basis. As a debater he is inferior to his old comrade, General Quitman, of the House, who can make a very respectable speech, especially if it is for raising troops, or vindicating filibusters. He has a profusion of grey hair on his head and face, which latter is a stranger to the razor. Gen. Davis is slightly lame from a wound received at Monterey with Taylor, whose daughter he married. His colleague Brown is a knightly gentleman, capable of speaking with interest and animation, but is not among the weightiest of senators. Clay, of Alabama, son of a former senator, is of the extreme Southern stamp, rather fluent in speech, and very resolute in his opposition to Treasury expenditures, and every measure that smacks of centralisation. The Alabamians are generally strong on state rights doctrines, and always ready for a centrifugal flight. Delaware has her Bayard, not equal to his father, but sufficient for his little State, whose other senator, Bates, fractured his thigh just as he was starting to take the seat made vacant by Clayton. He is, I believe, a physician by profession. Slidell, of Louisiana, seldom makes a speech, but is a thorough politician, a man of great wealth, a devoted friend of the President, and destined probably to a foreign mission. He is of the *excelsior*, or rather *extensior*, order of Americans, believing that the United States has the capacity of absorbing the whole continent. His influence is rather felt than seen. Pearce, of Maryland, is a good debater, of fine personal proportions, and popular in the Senate. He well upholds the dignity of his ancient and respectable commonwealth. His colleague, Kennedy (not John K.), is of the consumptive race of Know Nothings, like H. W. Davis, who seems now to be "no where." Hunter, of Virginia, maintains the great respectability of that old, weighty State, and though in middle life, has attained by steady progress the character of an able statesman, destined, not perhaps to reach the Presidency, but to fill a seat in some Cabinet, if the South is to have an equal future share in the honours and responsibilities of the national Government. Houston, the old favourite of Jackson, is wearing out the remnant of his term for Texas, as one about to bid farewell to public life.

"Superfluous lags the Veteran on the stage."

Younger men press for vacant senatorial seats, from which they expect honors, if they cannot impart any to them. Some mighty spirits have departed from the Senate never to return, but perhaps the affairs of the nation will go on as prosperously as when their oppressive presence was felt in the councils of the nation.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT BOLTON.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, January 29.)

An alarming and fatal railway accident occurred yesterday morning at Bolton, at the terminus of the London and North-western line from Liverpool to Bolton. About half-past six o'clock, a heavy goods train had come up to Bolton, from the direction of Liverpool, consisting of an engine, 14 merchandise waggons, and 18 waggons loaded with coals. This train should have stopped on an incline near Hargreaves' cotton factory, about 300 yards short of the passenger station, in order that the goods waggons might have been shunted upon branches, and taken into the goods yards; but there had been a frost during the night followed by a rapid thaw, and this had left the rails so slippery that when the breaks were applied on the incline they would not hold, and the goods train, by its great weight, forced on the engine at a rapidly increasing speed into the passenger station, carrying away everything before it. Beyond the bottom of the incline, about 100 yards, the line crosses Crook-street on a level, and the gates on either side this street, placed there to protect it, were dashed to pieces without impeding the progress of the train. The passenger station in Great Moor-street, consisted of a booking office and waiting room for passengers, having a handsome portico in front, supported by massive stone columns. Behind this building, which was in two stories, was a shed about 50 yards long, covering the line, and at the terminus of the line, behind the booking office, were six passenger carriages, forming a train that was shortly to have been despatched to Liverpool. The advancing goods train ran into this train of passenger carriages, driving them right through the booking office, demolishing one-half of the station, and forcing two of the further carriages across Great Moor-street. When the station fell, about 25 yards of the shed behind it also gave way, and came down upon the advancing train. The engine of the goods train did not meet with sufficient impediment to stop its progress until it had run upon one of the passenger carriages, entirely demolishing it, and coming close upon the ruins of the booking office. In all, there were six passenger carriages, the engine, and three waggons laden with merchandise, shattered and nearly knocked to pieces, besides the booking office and shed. A plate-layer, named George Royle, was standing on the step of the engine, and he was killed by the ruins of the shed and booking office coming down upon him. Royle had got upon the engine to come to his work, and whilst the train was descending the incline he got down to the step with the intention of jumping off, but the engine driver warned him that it would be dangerous at the speed they were going, and he remained in that position to the last. The breaksman was jerked off the train before getting to the station, and the fireman also got off safely before the train reached the station. The driver, Richard Rigby, courageously stuck to his engine to the last, and his life was saved by crouching down under a falling beam of the booking-office, one end of which fell across the engine, above the place where he stood, and prevented the superincumbent mass from crushing him. A woman was cleaning out the booking-office when the building was knocked down, but escaped with very slight injury. That there should have been no person injured by the train crossing two such thoroughfares as Crook-street and Great Moor-street, is extraordinary, as many people were traversing those streets, early as was the hour of the morning. Mr. Norris, the company's engineer from Liverpool, Mr. Bradshaw, the traffic manager, and Mr. Nicholson, goods agent, were sent for after the accident; and under their direction, and with the aid of the police, barriers were thrown across Great Moor-street to protect a body of workmen, who proceeded as speedily as possible to remove the wreck from the thoroughfare. This thoroughfare, however, up to twelve o'clock at noon presented a novel spectacle,—railway carriages projecting across it, huge masses of the stone columns of the portico and other *debris* lying about, for the removal of which some hours would be required. The passenger traffic of the line was carried on, notwithstanding the accident. An inquest on the body of Royle was to be opened in the evening.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

(From the Times, of 7th April.)

A neat (brown) book of some eighty pages, yesterday published by Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's printers, contains the fourth report of the Postmaster-General on the Post-office. It is reported by him that last year (1857) the number of post-offices in the United Kingdom was increased by 235, making the whole present number 11,101, of which 810 are head-offices, and 10,291 sub-offices. During the last few years important improvements have been in progress in the chief office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, and although not yet complete they have, at a moderate expense, added already very largely to the amount of accommodation, and had a beneficial effect on the health of the servants of the Post-office. Like too many other offices the chief-office seems to have been erected more with regard to external appearance than to careful adaptation to its purpose, and the want of space has long been sorely felt. The first morning delivery of letters in London has been, it is stated, further accelerated, and, except on Monday, the delivery is almost always nearly completed by nine o'clock; this is partly attributable to the division into postal districts, to the better state of preparation for delivery in which the colonial and foreign mails now arrive, and to increased diligence and efficiency on the part of the letter-carriers. Measures are in progress for still further improving the postal service in the suburban districts; these measures include an acceleration (where not already effected) of the General Post letters arriving in London by the night mails; the extension to all places within six or seven miles of London (isolated houses and scattered neighbourhoods excepted) of a late evening delivery, so that letters leaving the London office about 7·30 p.m. may reach the hands of the public the same night, instead of remaining undelivered till the next morning; a greater approach to regularity in the periods between the despatches from London, and, when requisite, more numerous despatches and collections, longer periods for posting, and an earlier morning collection. Little has been done since the last report towards improving the nomenclature of the streets in London, and the numbering of the houses; the work proceeds very slowly, and much remains to be done. The Postmaster-General complains that the old practice of consecutive instead of alternate numbering is still persisted in, and he might add that whole rows of houses are often not numbered at all, to the great annoyance of the public and the drivers of vehicles. Perhaps the imposition of a fine in case of default would secure the numbering of each house in large and conspicuous figures. As regards the street nomenclature the use of the same name in different districts is productive of the greatest confusion; this has been noticed before, and the Postmaster-General himself adduces a case illustrative of the expediency of avoiding such duplications. The "Parcel Post service" has been considerably extended on the North-Eastern, South-Eastern, and Great Northern Railways; this consists in the forwarding of mails by certain trains at parcel rates, when the letters are not sufficiently numerous to warrant the expense of a guard to take care of them. The defective state of the law regulating the relations between the Post-office and the railroad companies is still a serious obstacle to postal improvement. The bill proposed last year by the Postmaster-General was withdrawn, owing to the strong opposition offered by the railway interest. The mails conveyed by railways in the United Kingdom travel over a space of 30,172 miles per week-day, at an average charge of 9¼d. per mile, and the mails conveyed by coaches, omnibuses, and carts travel 32,997 miles per week-day, at an average charge of 2½d. per mile; those conveyed on foot travel 63,432 miles, at a charge of 1½d.; and those conveyed by packets and boats, between places in the United Kingdom, travel 2879 miles per day. The average cost of conveying mails by railroad in the United States is only 5¼d. per mile, being little more than half the payment in England. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in 1857 amounted to 504,000,000 (an average proportion of 17 to each person), being an increase of 5½ per cent. on the year 1856. In England each person receives 21 letters, in Scotland 16, and in Ireland (probably owing to the comparative illiterate condition of the lower classes), only 7. As compared with the year before the memorable introduction of the penny postage, this number of 504,000,000 letters shows an increase (omitting "franks") of 428,000,000, making the present number of letters more than sixfold what it was in 1839. The average increase during the last five years is 6 per cent. A quarter of the whole number of letters were delivered in London and its suburbs. The great bulk are inland letters, the colonial and foreign (which are included in the 504,000,000) forming less than one-fifteenth of the whole number delivered. The whole number of letters posted in Russia in 1855 was about 16,400,000, or almost exactly the same as the number posted in the single city of Manchester and its suburbs. There were more than 1,250,000 "registered letters" last year. The number of newspapers delivered in the United Kingdom was, as in 1856, about 71,000,000, nearly three-fourths of which bore the impressed or newspaper stamp, and the rest the common postage stamp. The foreign newspapers and books form one-fifth of the whole, the postage being so much lower on foreign papers than on foreign letters, and this gives rise to much petty and unworthy fraud in using foreign and colonial papers for letter-writing. There were 1,700,000 returned or "dead" letters last year, and 580,000 "dead" or non delivered newspapers. There were some 6,000,000 book packets; the average weight of these is 5¼ ounces, and the postage about 1½d. The average weight of an inland letter is rather above one-fourth of an ounce, and the average weight of a posted newspaper rather more than 2½ ounces. Last year 6,389,702 money orders were issued in the United Kingdom to the amount of £12,180,272. The commission charged was £106,852, and the net profit was £24,175. Notwithstanding the depression of trade, there was no falling off last year in the number of money orders, but, on the contrary, a considerable increase. On Christmas-eve the number of orders (the largest ever paid in England and Wales in one day) attained the maximum of 38,000. The reason is obvious. In Scotland, where Christmas is not kept as with us, the maximum number of orders (indicative of the circulation of presents) occurs on New Year's-day. The gross revenue of the Post Office was £3,035,713 (£2,928,858 for postage), and the net revenue of the Post Office was £1,322,237 against £1,194,398 in 1856,—an increase of £127,849. The actual expenditure of the department was £1,710,815, including £948,573 for salaries and pensions, £29,367 for buildings, £422,943 for conveying mails by railroads, £167,823 for conveying them by coaches, carts, &c., £12,298 for the mail packet service, and £28,566 for the manufacture of postage stamps. The staff of Post Office servants on December 31, 1857, numbered 23,731, including 11,101 postmasters, 1610 clerks, 205 guards, and 10,582 letter-carriers, messengers, &c. Of this staff about 2000 belong to the chief-office in London, and 3200 (including these 2000) to the London district. A general improvement (much needed) has taken place—so the Report asserts at least—in the clearness of the stamp indicating the places where letters are posted, and the date; and "experiments" are going on with a view to further improvement. The public may obtain the *British Postal Guide* without delay by giving in their names to a postmaster as regular purchasers, and paying the small annual cost in advance. The Postmaster-General has taken the trouble to worm out the secrets of certain silly advertisements occasionally appearing in the public papers for defaced postage stamps: it has always been found that there was no truth whatever in the object alleged by the advertisers, and that, generally, the whole proceeding was the work of an unknown person, apparently actuated by a wicked desire to give useless trouble. The public will, therefore, do well never to take any notice of such advertisements. The report adverts to the health of the servants of the office, which is generally good; to the system of life assurance established among them, and to miscellaneous matters. There is also an account of colonial postal arrangements, but the nature of these is already known to the public. The postal conventions with Belgium and Sardinia have been brought into operation; some progress has been made in the convention with the German Postal Union, but none in that with the United States, Portugal, and Spain. The high postage to America is a great evil. Negotiations are in progress for conventions with New Granada and the Netherlands; the Brazilian and Argentine service will soon be greatly improved, and a British post-office has been opened at Constantinople. There are numerous appendices to the report. It should be stated that the report emanates from the late Postmaster-General, the Duke of Argyll, and is dated the 25th of February, 1858—shortly before his secession from office.

MONEY-GOVERNMENT.

(From the Spectator.)

While the commercial world, without any distinction of geographical limits, may be said to be recovering, we observe a very remarkable and equally satisfactory tendency to healthy action especially in this country. Throughout the late crisis there was a certain vigour of discussion which proved at once the the independence of the Press and the confidence of the commercial classes in the sound part of the trade. At the time great complaints were made because the journals did not abstain from comment; but they have some right to point, in justification, to the great and beneficial effects which both accompanied and succeeded the crisis. Although numbers of our countrymen were involved in the embarrassment—although we are at the centre of commercial correspondence, especially between Europe and the West, and are necessarily much mixed up with foreign merchants—it was constantly remarked at the time that England remained in a condition safer and sounder than that of other countries. Since the crisis, many houses which were involved have paid or are in the high road to do so. Messrs Dennistoun, whose liabilities, we believe, amounted to about two millions, have been anticipating their instalments. While this vigour is shown by the solid part of commerce, those who are responsible for leading and governing the trade in money are resorting to a greater strictness in the application of principles. The Bankruptcy Court has been exposing an English merchant, whose conduct was none of the worst, to severe punishment for not keeping his accounts with sufficient exactness and clearness. The Bank of England has announced its intention to discontinue the practice of rediscounting bills presented to it by the great discount-houses. This last step is simple and intelligible enough in itself, but it has been somewhat obscured by the discussion which it has raised.

One journal, which objects to a rigid application of the principles involved in the Bank Charter Act, approves highly of the new rule, as tending to good ends; another journal, which has also in a modified degree objected to the Bank Charter Act, approves of the rule, but hints difficulties in the application of it, and doubts whether it will be sustained.

> The directors, it seems, virtually refuse to enter into further dealings with a customer of great wealth and credit, yet they will occasionally take, without the security afforded by the indorsement of the great Lombard-street houses, paper which otherwise would have possessed that advantage. * * * * In numerous cases, the Bank of England has readily extended assistance to establishments really solvent but temporarily embarrassed; could they do so in the case supposed, knowing that the mere suspension of the house would involve the fall of hundreds of others, and infallibly precipitate a general crash?

A subtile distinction is drawn here between rediscounting and direct discounting, which tends only to confuse where there is really a broad difference. What are the discounting houses? They are houses which take money that may be revoked "at call;" and they pay interest on that money. The effect of this operation is that, during times of commercial peace, money which would otherwise be idle for a week or so is lent out at short loans by this kind of agency, and pays its interest. But on the other hand, in times of commercial war, as crises may be called when everybody is "pulled up short," everybody recalls his money from the discount-house, ordinary rules of payment and repayment are suspended, and the discount-house which is generally full is as empty as a cab-rank in a squall of rain. Now, when a man who is temporarily embarrassed but substantially solvent goes to the Bank of England, it is a comparatively simple matter to explain how he really stands, the amount he wants, the effect which the assistance will have, the time for which he will require it, and the probable incoming of his own assets. But that which is simple, direct, and clear, in the case of a Morrison or a Dennistoun, becomes a problem inextricable from multiplication, complication, and uncertainty, when the applicant, instead of having the books to show in his own business, must refer to the books of a hundred other people, the details of whose transactions it would be actually impossible to pursue. It is one thing to adopt a great risk, or to cover a grand suspension of payments, as the Bank has done in the case of millionaire merchants—for such suspension of assets can be calculated—and another to adopt in a time of storm a series of transactions originally based on the averages of incoming and outgoing in fine weather. The business of the great houses which discount paper with money held at call is essentially a fair-weather business, as riskful in times of crisis as it would be to go to sea in a Lord Mayor's gilt barge. This fact was peculiarly illustrated during the late crisis; and the Bank of England, which ought of all establishments to be governed by men knowing that sound banking must practically exclude risks, is by the late regulation effectually severed from the business of discounting with money held at call. The Bank of England has in fact discontinued a practice that essentially invaded the sound principles of its government.

A kind of episode in this question has been raised by a correspondent of the *Times* Money department, "Veritas." A particular deposit bank, which had originally been an insurance company, has subsequently been enlarged for banking and discount purposes; with a nominal capital of £500,000, its prospectus promised a "first and only call of two shillings per share," and offered to depositors 6 or 7 per cent. upon such security as effectually could save the depositors from loss, with the further assurance that by the deed of settlement "the responsibility of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares." High interest and absolute safety appear to be promised by this company, with which the Earl of Devon is connected as chairman. Lord Devon has explained, in a letter to the *Times*, that he is satisfied as to the prudence of the company; and its chairman has explained that the rate of interest given now is only 5 per cent., the liability being limited by the regulations of the company and the moderate extension of its business. The intimation is, that the money is advanced on short loans, and that the profits in that business are so considerable as to cover any loss which may accrue. If so, the money must be employed in transactions which are in themselves essentially *bankrupt* transactions; that is to say, the borrower must be engaged in raising money at a rate of interest which exceeds the rate of profit in trade. The man may or may not be solvent in his general business, but the individual transaction has in it the elements of bankruptcy as much as a piece of mortified flesh is the fraction of a corpse. The whole aggregate of such transactions forms one mass of bankruptcy mingled with the commerce of the "City" and of the country generally. It is a portion of trade which has received enormous expansion within the last few years. It must be materially checked by the discussion of the *Times* and by the new rule of the Bank of England.

There is another form of the same bankrupt dealing which has been lately pointed out by the same able coadjutors in monetary discussion. It consists in the making of dividends by railway companies, while a portion of expenses, repairs, enlargement of stock, or other forms of outlay, is "carried to capital account." In other words the company continues to reckon its net income at a larger sum than it really earns, by help of a perpetual borrowing, which "makes things pleasant" for the shareholders this year, but sows the seeds of disease and mortality in the body corporate. This is another form of bankruptcy; for that species of commercial scrofula has many forms. It will not be remedied by covering up the disorder, or by palliatives; exposure and excision are the true processes; and it is satisfactory to see public opinion going with the chief monetary establishment in turning from the irregular courses to the ways of health.

CLEARANCE OF THE MURRAY BY NEW SOUTH WALES FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—In your issue of the 23rd June, I notice amongst the Parliamentary Papers a proposal from the Government of South Australia that the Government of New South Wales shall share in the cost and expenses of the South Australian snag-boat. Our cousins in the "far west" are pretty well known in these colonies for having a good share of *'cuteness*, and such a proposition from such a quarter looks very suspicious. This same snag-boat has turned out a rather expensive, and a very unprofitable speculation. As a model of ingenuity it does great credit to its builder, Captain Cadell. It is very pleasant in that wild bush, of which Sir Henry Young was the discoverer—"*where foot of white man, before his Excellency's, never trod*"—to see "the flag that braved a thousand years" hauled down at sunset, and to hear the bells struck with man-of-war regularity. But, for all practical purposes, it is a most decided failure. The strength of the machinery is not competent to the work it has to perform; consequently, the time spent in removing the snags has been a matter of considerable importance, as involving, per snag,—to speak commercially, a heavy expense. Again, upon one or two occasions, after straining the machinery, breaking chains, and making a general smash, the snag has absolutely refused to budge. Hear what the Hon. John Hart, late Treasurer, South Australia, says on his visit to Echuca to inspect her:—"The expense of clearing is utterly disproportionate to the advantage to be gained—each snag to be lifted will cost £200." And he further says, "I will oppose all future votes for this purpose." So, before entering into partnership with Younghusband and Co., let the Government send some competent person to inspect this splendid vessel — the Grappler — of which they are invited to pay half price, and let the opinion of the *much benefited districts in the interior of our colony* be taken, as to whether the money could not be far better spent in some other way. The truth is, that we, poor "barbarians of the West," don't appreciate these mighty advantages which are, *willy nilly*, stuffed down our throats. We unfortunately—ignorant as we are—don't believe in the navigation of the Murray as the "*summum bonum*." We are so benighted that we want telegraphs, bridges, railways. We, living near Maiden's Punt, are foolish enough to believe that a bridge over the Murray would do us more good than twenty "*Grapplers*."

We have been so often bitten by our sharper neighbours, that our settlers, as well as the Victorian storekeepers, have a wholesome horror of Adelaide merchandise. All we want from Adelaide is flour, all else we can get from Melbourne quite as cheaply, and far better.

But as to clearance, I maintain that, for all practical purpose, the river is sufficiently clear. Whenever the water is high enough to allow vessels to pass the bars and sandbanks, those snags at which the Grappler is so industriously working, are some six or eight feet below the surface, and as no boat comes up with a greater draught than five feet, to what purpose is this work being performed? It must be remembered that this refers to the river at the commencement and close of the navigable season—during the four intermediate months these same snags are from twelve to fifteen feet below the surface. Sir, the clearance of the Murray is a sham. As a mercantile speculation on the part of the South Australian Government, if they choose to try it, well. Let it be remembered that the present Chief Secretary, S. A., was the chairman of the late River Murray Navigation Company, and is largely interested in the river trade. The influence of Murray traders in the Government is great. If they can manage to saddle the South Australians with the expenses of a work which, if of utility, would be for their own personal benefit—all very well. But against our sharing the burden we protest. Let those who would reap all the advantage pay the expenses of the experiment. As for us we never see a sixpence of public money, and would gladly take some for the purposes I before mentioned. To clear the way for cargoes of bad tea, damaged goods, and the refuse of Adelaide stores, is not quite in accordance with our views.

Instead, therefore, of paying £5000 to help the Adelaidians out of a bad bargain, build us a bridge across the Murray, and you will earn the lasting gratitude of the interior.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
OBSERVER.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.—Boomerang (s.), 400 tons, Captain O'Reilly, from Moreton Bay the 15th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Dunsmure and two children, Miss Cailey, Dr. Cumming, Messrs. M'Dougall, Bayley, Cannon, and 13 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

July 17.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 734 tons, Captain Walker, from Melbourne the 15th instant. Passengers—Miss H. Fraser, Miss Julia Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. Bray, Mr. Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Berwick, Misses Berwick (3), Masters Berwick (2), Messrs. P. M'Gregor, Flower, and 58½ in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

July 17.—Thisbe, French frigate, 24 guns, Captain De Centre, from L'Orient 25th March, and Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 6th June.

July 17.—Tomogonops, ship, 895 tons, Captain Poe, from Glasgow 22nd March. Flower, Salting, and Co., agents.

July 17.—Eagle, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Liddra, from Portland Bay 10th instant. E. M. Sayers, agent.

July 17.—Harp, schooner, 98 tons, Captain Urquhart, from Melbourne 10th instant. E. M. Sayers, agent.

July 18.—Oliver Cromwell, ship, 478 tons, Captain Lawson, from London 1st April. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., agents.

July 18.—Gipsy, schooner, 45 tons, Captain Shepherd, from Twofold Bay 16th instant.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.—Albion, for New Caledonia.
July 17.—Caroline, for Wellington.
July 17.—London (s.), for Melbourne.
July 18.—Thames, for Mauritius.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Czar, for Callao; Amelia Breillat, for Adelaide; Ann and Maria, for Melbourne via Newcastle; Tribune, for Guam; Jane, for Hobart Town; Robertina, for Adelaide via Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.

July 17.—Escort, barque, 474 tons, Captain Pepper, for Batavia, in ballast.

July 17.—Thames, brig, 223 tons, Captain Bremner, for Mauritius. Passengers—Mrs., Master, and Miss Bremner.

July 17.—Caroline, schooner, 127 tons, Captain Lee, for Wellington. Passenger—Mr. J. Scott.

July 17.—Robertina, brig, 215 tons, Captain Davis, for Adelaide, via Newcastle.

July 17.—Jane, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Howard, for Hobart Town.

July 17.—London (s.), 700 tons, Captain Cottier, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Crombie, Mr. and Mrs. Skelton, Dr. Morgan, Messrs. H. Lowe, J. H. Gray, E. S. Hill, and 49 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 17.—Jane, from Richmond River, with 65,000 feet cedar; Maid of the Mill, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet cedar; William and Betsy, from the Hawkesbury, with 70,000 shingles, 180 bags maize; Grafton, and Alexander and John, from Newcastle, with 230 tons coals; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 418 bags maize, 50 bags flour, 7 calves, 13 cases eggs, 13 coops poultry, 110 sheep, 2 cows, 7 hogsheads wine, 1 horse, 50 hides, and 1 bundle skins; Fenella (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 bales hay, 60 bags maize, 10 bales wool, 20 dozen pumpkins, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 17.—Goldseeker, for Richmond River; Maid of the Mill, for Brisbane Water; Margaret, Elizabeth, Shamrock, and Brothers, for Newcastle; William and Betsy, for the Hawkesbury; Hope, for Broulee, Susannah, for Paterson River; Bard's Legacy, for Broken Bay.

IMPORTS.

July 17.—Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 25 hogsheads brandy, Kirchner and Co.; 10 barrels flour, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 18 cases 5 bundles paper, 1 parcel, Feakle; 1 case, W. Caporn; 1 case, Miss Medley; 6 cases, Tomlins and Sloman; 8 trunks boots. Order.

July 17.—Tomogonops, from Glasgow: 1 package, M'Kellar and M'Kay; 200 furnace bars, 1300 weights, 256 grates, 44 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 12 boilers, Dickson and Co.; 69 packages, Wills and Wilson; 163 hogsheads ale, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 6 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 50 hogsheads, Donaldson, Graham, and Co.; 100 barrels cement, 149 packages, Mason, Brothers; 50 tons pig iron, Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.; 350 tubes, W. N. Davidson; 1 hogshead, J. Dunsmure; 10 hogsheads, 20 quarter-casks 63 packages whisky, F. M'Nab and Co.; 1 package, J. Caithness; 5 hogsheads 41 quarter-casks Saunders and Co.; 1 package, W. Neil; 9 packages, Macnamara and Son; 18 casks whisky, 6 packages, Anderson, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, R. S. Austin; 40 hogsheads ale, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 package, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, E. C. Weekes; 70 casks wine, 40 hogsheads, Gilchrist and Co.; 2 packages, Rev. G. M'Fie; 3 packages, Rundle, Dangar, and Co.; 284 packages, Lorimer, Rome, and Co.; 3 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 9 packages, J. W. Waugh; 3 hogsheads brandy, 63 casks wine, 300 casks cement, R. Towns, 2 packages, How, Walker, and Co.; 1 package, J. Marshall; 1 package, S. C. Burt; 2 casks wine, C. Robertson; 1 package, D. Russell; 1 package, P. C. Boswell; 1 package, J. M. Kennedy; 1458 weights, 1400 rims, 396 ovens, 1360 water pipes, 2834 bars, 439 bundles, 240 sheets iron, 1000 boxes pipes, 53 mangles, 56 pack ees machinery, 66 coils rope, 258 packages, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 2386 ovens, 600 pots, 17 boilers, 100 pipes, 394 weights, 93 wheels, 72 grates, 448 packages, A. Hawley and Co.; 5 packages, G. Wilkie and Co.; 84 packages, Mason, Brothers; 3 packages, J. Dean; 6 packages, B. Buchanan and Co.; 11,391 boards, 1550 weights, 397 packages, Order.

July 18.—Oliver Cromwell, from London: 1 package, J. Living; 2 packages, A. Lenchan; 3 packages, H. Nouffiard; 1 package, S. H. Lewis; 2 packages, Hobson and Whiting; 1 package, L. Hordern; 3 packages, W. Hessel; 50 hogsheads beer, 37 packages, Levicks and Piper; 3 packages, W. Eve-leigh; 4 packages, Bank of Australia; 1 case, Henry Schilsky; 50 hogsheads ale, 150 casks, 58 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 16 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 6 packages, L. Sharwood and Co.; 1 case, L. Moss; 1 case, W. Burchell; 4 packages, E. Vickery; 1 package, J. Booth; 6 packages, D. Cooper; 1 package, G. G. C. Jeston; 3 packages, J. Hardy; 6 packages, J. Stuart; 6 packages, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 1 package, J. Walkley; 1 package, T. H. Durban; 12 packages, J. Richardson; 5 packages, H. Moffatt; 5 packages, H. Ferris; 13 packages, Favenc and Gwynn; 15,200 bricks, 75 casks cement, 6 casks salts, W. W. Buckland; 1 package, F. A. Jounsen; 5 packages, J. and C. Rowe; 9 quarter-casks wine, Tucker and Co.; 3 packages, J. Hosking; 4 packages, H. Woolley; 436 packages, M. Moss; 85 packages, J. W. and S. Thomson; 205 bundles, 712 bars iron, 1 package, E. Salamon; 2 packages, A. Drentler and Co.; 2 packages, J. Delany and Co.; 25 packages, J. Davis; 5 packages, S. Alexander; 4 packages, Wattwood; 2 packages, S. Davis; 57 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 20 half-tierces, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 19 packages, E. and W. Paul; 12 packages, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 16 packages, Prince, Bray, and Co.; 24 packages, Coutts and Griffiths; 22 packages, F. Tooth; 4 packages, T. S. Mort and Co.; 1527 bars, 112 bundles iron, 210 moulds, 156 arm blocks, 45 packages, Dickson and Co.; 11 packages, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 13 packages, C. S. Haigh; 2 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 packages, W. Wood; 6 packages, J. Macintosh; 34 packages, L. Lipman; 43 packages, Saddington and Son; 7 packages, M. A. Worms and Co.; 283 bars 243 plates 20 bundles iron, 60 drums oil, 14 mill stones, 13 pieces machinery, 219 wheels, 15 pillasters, 20 pans, 412 cast pannels, 126 tubes, 49 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 127 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 5 packages, W. R. Piddington; 142 packages, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 50 hogsheads 500 casks beer, 118 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 4 packages, Perks and Baulke; 80 quarter-casks, 200 boxes tin, 46 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 10 boxes soap, 275 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.

July 17.—Caroline, for Wellington: 2 casks 1 hogshead brandy, 1 hogshead rum, A. Drentler and Co.; 100 cases geneva, 30 boxes tea, 77 bags sugar, 4 bundles mats, 40 rolls matting, 50 boxes crackers, R. Towns and Co.; 19 cases geneva, 1 trunk boots and shoes, Bing and Co.; 1 bale matting, 1 parcel, 1 barrel powder, W. and S. Gardiner; 2 bales leather, Hall and Alderson; 3 boxes effects, Beit and Co.; 8 cases cigars, 17 packages oilmen's stores, 14 packages leather ware, 9 packages boots, 6 cases glass, 16 rolls matting, 24 packages drapery, J. Fairhurst and Co.; 8 trunks boots, 16 nests tubs, 8 dozen buckets, 7 cases clocks, 84 weights, 2 bales bags, 1 trunk slops, 1 bale tents, 25 rolls matting, 1 case axes, 4 cases tables, 10 cases chairs, 3 cases drapery, J. Davis and Co.; 3 cases cordials, 1 case, E. Bainster.

July 17.—Robertina, for Adelaide, via Newcastle: 100 boxes soap, 84 boxes candles, W. H. Eldred; 2 cases plants, Shepherd and Co; 1 cask orange trees, 1 bag seed, Launders and Co; 7 barrels 8 hogsheads treacle, Buyers and Learmonth; 1 case, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co; 96 bundles wire, N. Caston.

July 17.—Thames, for Mauritius: 254 tons coal, part of original cargo from Newcastle.

July 17.—Jane, for Hobart Town; 65,000 feet cedar, J. Howard.

July 17.—London (s.), for Melbourne: 5 cases, the Colonial Architect's Office; 1 truss, A. Cohen; 1 case, H. Samuel; 49 bars iron, H. Chandler; 74 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 123 bags maize, Gill and Co.; 55 cases, 15 bales, 1 truss, 2 trunks, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 43 cases, W. Macdonald; 50 kegs butter, Mullendorff, Nahmer, and Co.; 10 cases fruit, J. J. Watts; 1 case, 1 tierce, 1 bale, Saddington and Son; 1 case, Sands and Kenny; 2 jars oil, 8 bottles quicksilver, E. Youngman and Co.; 9 hogsheads treacle, J. G. Ross; 14 casks fruit, J. Devlin; 2 drums 2 kegs honey, H. Prescott; 1 chest, 1 box, 4 cases, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 13 cast iron pipes, 1 case, P. N. Russell; 34 casks fruit, H. Williams; 8 casks fruit, R. J. Hardy; 1 case, D. M'Call; 1 iron safe, Vial d'Aram, Milliere, and Co.; 4 cases fruit, J. Murphy; 13 firkins butter, A. Tange; 2 trunks tools, S. Callaghan; 9 bags malt, Anderson, Campbell, and Company; 34 casks 1 case fruit, Griffiths and Weeks; 30 casks fruit, O. H. Hickman; 40 casks 2 cases fruit, T. Beck; 11 casks fruit, J. Mahoney; 1 bundle vine cuttings, C. Cooper; 1 bale, 3 cases, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 2 casks fruit, R. Seldon; 2 bundles, 1 box plants, R. Hutchinson; 4 hogsheads brandy, Keele, Campbell, and Co.; 2 tins honey, S. H. Goodlet; 4 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 5 casks fruit, T. Medcalf; 3 cases fruit, Campbell and Co.; 1 box, Macintosh, Hirst, and Co.; 3 cases eggs, J. Head; 2 cases, J. Robertson; 17 bags maize, 2 kegs butter, 5 cases eggs, C. Bond; 1 cask fruit, Lowe; 12 bags oysters, 2 cases eggs, 4 turtles, Morris; 3 cases eggs, Isbester; 21 casks 2 cases fruit, 7 cases eggs, P. Cullen; 7 horses, Miller; 1 horse, M. Mountain; 1 horse, Colonel Robins; 1 horse, Gibbins; 1 horse, J. Sparkes.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Batavia.—By the Escort, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Wellington.—By the Caroline, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Plymouth.—By the Kate Kearney, this day, at noon.

For Callao.—By the Czar, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Rotterdam.—By La Prime, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Manila.—By the Castilian, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the C. E. Foote, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Tuesday, at 5·30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Tuesday, at 2·30. p.m.

Custom House.—Entered outwards: July 17. Monarch, barque, 315 tons, Captain Morrison, for Melbourne; Phœnician, barque, 478 tons, Captain Mitchell, for London.

The Boomerang (s.) had light favourable winds and fair weather the first part of the passage, latter part strong S. and S.W. winds, with a heavy swell. She reports the schooners Uncle Tom and Vixen having arrived at Brisbane on the 13th; the barque Ascendant to sail for Akyab on the 18th; also passed a schooner off Port Macquarie, bound to the northward, on the 13th instant, and the Waratah (s.), off the Seal Rocks, at 5 p.m. on the same day. The Boomerang brings 128 bales wool, 47 bales skins, 43 casks tallow, 98 hides, 1 hogshead beef, 1 case, 3 bales merchandise, and 6 turtles.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) left Sandridge Pier at half-past 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th instant, and arrived at the Company's Wharf, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, having made the passage in 47¼ hours from wharf to wharf, or 42¾ hours from heads to heads. Captain Walker has thus succeeded in accomplishing the quickest passage yet made. She experienced fresh westerly breezes to Cape Howe, and light variable winds upwards. Passed a steamer off George's Head, at 5 p.m. on Saturday, and another off Kiama the same day; also signalled the brig American Eagle, 10 miles south of Botany. The Mail steamer had not arrived up to the time of the departure of the Wonga Wonga.

The Thisbe, a fine French frigate of 24 guns, arrived on Saturday from France, via Cape of Good Hope. She is a powerful vessel of her class, and will proceed to New Caledonia and Tahiti, to join the squadron in that locality. No vessels have been spoken during the passage.

The Gipsy brings 500 bushels wheat, 1 ton bacon, and 1 ton hides.

The Tomogonops brings no report.

The Oliver Cromwell arrived yesterday under the command of Captain Lawson, formerly chief officer of the Maid of Judah. Unfortunately she has made a long passage of 108 days, having met with much detention. She was detained in the Channel 14 days, and had a succession of easterly gales for 10 days after rounding the Cape of Good Hope. She was off Cape Otway on Thursday last, at 9 a.m., but was detained in Bass's Straits for 10 hours by a dense fog.

Colonial Art.—A very beautiful model of a boat on the principle of the screw propeller, has just been manufactured by Mr. M. Adams, watchmaker, Toowoomba. It is made of cedar, highly finished, and measures 16 inches in length by 4 in breadth. The two fans or screws are two inches in diameter, and the whole model with its machinery weighs about six pounds. The object of the model is to show how the speed of vessels may be increased by having two screws without increasing the power used for propelling by a single screw. The screws are detached, and not carried on a shaft as is now the case; but are fixed in a frame, and let down into their proper bearings, or drawn up with ease to the deck in case of repairs.—*Darling Downs Gazette.*

Export of coal by the Australian Agricultural Company at Newcastle, for the week ending 16th July:

For Sydney	......	301
Melbourne	......	1155
Hobart Town	......	11
Foreign ports	......	402
Steamers	......	178
Total	......	1947 tons.

MORETON BAY.

ARRIVAL.

July 13.—Vixen, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

July 10.—Duke of Wellington, 127 tons, Captain Nias, for Sydney. Passengers—Mrs. Aland and child, Miss Clegg, and 1 in the steerage. Cargo: 42 casks tallow, 120 hides, 3 bales sheepskins, boiler and fittings.

The whaling barque Carnarvon, Captain Eury, entered the Bay on the night of the 5th instant, having put into port for refreshments, as the scurvy had made its appearance among the crew. She has 500 barrels of sperm oil, and the voyage is nearly at an end. On the 14th June Captain Eury saw a wreck on the north side of Kern's Reef, very near the spot where the Jenny Lind was wrecked some years ago. The vessel was lying on her broadside, and flags were flying on one of her lower masts. The Carnarvon was running along the lee side of the reef under close-reefed maintopsail and foresail, and Captain Eury was compelled to keep on his course owing to the stiffness of the gale. On the same day, at noon, spoke the Admiral Jesseth, bound through Torres' Straits. Captain Eury also spoke the following vessels, on the dates named: May 26, Minerva, ship, Captain Swain, American whaler, 32 months out, with 1100 barrels sperm. June 18, the American barque Elizabeth Swift, Captain Chase, with 2100 barrels sperm, bound to the Bay of Islands to refit, and thence home. June 23, the American whaler Desdemona, Captain Smith, 32 months out, with 800 barrels. The Carnarvon has been out 15½ months.—*Free Press*, July 13.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.—Abbey, from Sydney. July 13, Swallow, from Port Frederick, Van Diemen's Land; Elizabeth, from Warrnambool.

July 14.—R. M. S. Emeu, from Sydney; Marco Polo, and Harmonides, from Liverpool; Sarah, from Auckland; F. A. Garrigues, and Friends, from Newcastle; William, from Sydney; Havilah, from Adelaide.

CLEARED OUT.

July 13.—Elizabeth, for River Severn; Royal Shepherd, for Launceston; Martha Ellen, for Newcastle; Ocean Chief, for London; Waterwitch, for Flinder's Island.

14.—Charles Hill, for Guam; Freak, for Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.—James, for Willunga; Prince Albert, for Newcastle; Robert Dickson, for Guam; Tommy, for Hobart Town.

July 14.—Caroline, for Guam; Margaret Chessel, for Port Albert; Elizabeth, for River Severn.

We learn, by electric telegraph, that the Almeda, brigantine, from Sydney, laden with timber, parted her cable at 5 a.m. After striking heavily, she sprung a leak. Now waterlogged in West Channel; crew and eight passengers saved. Also, that a schooner, name unknown, was on shore in the West Channel, near Swan Bay Buoy, at 1 p.m. At 4 o'clock was still ashore. Hoisted a signal of distress.—*Argus*, July 14.

The Almeda is now afloat. A steam tug towed her to the upper lightship, where she is now anchored. The schooner grounded in the west channel yesterday morning got off during the afternoon.—*Argus*, July 15.

The brig Sarah, from Auckland, N.Z., went on shore on the reef outside Gellibrand's Point, but was got off at high water last evening, by a tug steamer.—*Argus*, July 15.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

July 8.—Helena, from London; Utopia, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 8.—Cantori, for Guam; Rebecca, for Geelong.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
July 17	8·30 a.m.	W. by N.	Moderate breezes.
	5·0 p.m.	S.W.	Strong breezes.
July 18	8·30 a.m.	W.S.W.	Moderate breezes.
	5·0 p.m.	S.	Moderate breezes.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass (a.m.)	Mail (a.m.)	Passenger (p.m.)	Passenger (p.m.)	Mail (p.m.)
Miles	Leave—					
0	Sydney	6·50	10·0	2·0	4·35	5·45
3	Newtown	6·57	10·7	2·7	4·42	5·52
4	Petersham	7·1	10·11	2·11	4·46	5·56
5	Ashfield	7·8	10·18	2·18	4·51	6·3
6½	Burwood	7·14	10·24	2·24	4·59	6·9
7½	Homebush	7·19	10·29	2·29	5·4	6·14
13½	Parramatta	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·20	6·30
17½	Fairfield	7·53	11·3	3·3	...	6·48
22	Liverpool	8·5	11·15	3·15	...	7·0
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	...	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·35	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	...	8·10	11·20	3·20	5·50
16½	Fairfield	...	8·24	11·39	3·39	6·9
20½	Parramatta	7·35	8·40	11·52	3·52	6·22
26½	Homebush	7·55	9·0	12·15	4·15	6·45
27½	Burwood	8·0	9·5	12·20	4·20	6·50
28½	Ashfield	8·6	9·11	12·26	4·26	6·56
31	Petersham	8·13	9·18	12·33	4·33	7·3
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7·6
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Liverpool at 1·15 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5 p.m. for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·5 a.m. and 4·35 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·1' a.m. 3·30 p.m. and 5·47 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains. a.m.	Mixed Trains. p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Miles	Leave—				
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3·0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·40	2·55	7·40	3·10
4	Waratah	7·49	3·4	7·49	3·19
10½	Hexham	8·8	3·23	8·8	3·38
17½	East Maitland	8·30	3·45	8·30	4·0

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains. a.m.	Mixed Trains. p.m.	Sunday Trains. a.m.	Sunday Trains. p.m.
Miles	Leave—				
0	East Maitland	8·45	4·0	9·0	4·15
7	Hexham	9·6	4·21	9·21	4·36
13½	Waratah	9·25	4·40	9·40	4·55
16½	Honeysuckle Point	9·40	4·55	9·55	5·10
17½	Newcastle	9·45	5·0	10·0	5·15

Engraving on Wood.—From an advertisement in to-day's *Herald*, it will be seen that Mr. A. J. Mason is to commence in the School of Arts, this evening, his course of four lectures on the History and Practice of Engraving on Wood. They are to be delivered under the especial patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General. The subject is one which Mr. Mason is fully competent to handle in an able manner—and one which he will, no doubt, treat with the enthusiasm of an artist for his profession. The importance of the art, as a means of instruction and amusement, by illustration, will not be questioned. Those of our readers, therefore, who feel solicitous to become acquainted with the history of wood engraving, the various modes of operating, and the improvements which have been made from time to time, would do well to embrace this opportunity. Whilst increasing their stock of knowledge, they may pass a very agreeable hour or two.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the King's Head, on view of the body of Frederick Bush, aged 26, a sailor for four months past on board the American ship Lizzie Oakford, now in port. The body had been found floating in the harbour that morning, within twenty feet of the Lizzie Oakford. Deceased was missed on Sunday morning, the 11th instant, and the evidence showed that he went ashore the previous evening without the usual pass; that no watch was kept on board during the night; that the ship is reached from the quay, over four feet of water, by means of an unguarded eighteen-inch plank; that a sailor keeping watch on board the ship Oliver Jordan, lying alongside, heard deceased call for help, after falling into the water, about two o'clock in the morning, and in three minutes he was at the spot, but deceased had, as he believed, gone down. The unfortunate man's pockets contained three pawn tickets, and sixpence in money. He was a Dutchman, and had money owing for wages, which were 50s. a month. He was a quiet person, but was believed to be in liquor when he went ashore. Verdict—Found drowned.

Carroll.—A very lamentable occurrence has taken place lately in this neighbourhood, in the disappearance of a young man named William Buchanan, for whose safety great fears are entertained. He was employed as superintendent by Mr. Thomas Parnell, J.P., on that gentleman's station, at Tulcumbah, on the Namoi River; and on Tuesday last, the 6th instant, returning homeward on horseback from Carroll, where he had been on business, it is supposed that he mistook the crossing place of the Namoi, as the horse he had been riding was discovered at Tulcumbah, on Thursday, the 8th instant, having on the saddle, minus the stirrup leathers. The saddle was very wet and muddy, and it is very much feared that Mr. B. is drowned, as traces of a horse apparently scrambling up a steep part of the banks of the river have been found. And although very diligent search has been daily made ever since the time he has been missing up to the present time, the body of the unfortunate young man cannot be discovered.—*Maitland Mercury.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
19	Monday	7 5	5 7	1 24	1 45

Moon.—Full, 26th instant, at 10 h. 8 m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1858.

We have allowed full scope in our columns to the various forms of satire and complaint directed against the worthy Aldermen of this city. The Press is the safety-valve of popular indignation, and it cannot be questioned that when the people have indulged in a hearty laugh at the expense of the Corporation, they will be better prepared to listen to any apologies which may be made in their behalf, and to estimate more fairly the difficulties under which they have laboured. We have no wish to revive ancient grievances, or to insist upon any comparison between the present management and that of the Commissioners, who were at one time the objects of such bitter vituperation. It probably will be found by an impartial judge, that in the case of both the past and present administrators there are evils which must be endured—that there are errors which no sagacity can altogether escape, and that to strike a balance fairly we must take into account both what has been done and what has been left undone. We must think of the difficulties of the Aldermen, as well as of their failures. With some few exceptions, the conduct of the city business has been decorous and sensible. We have not been able to present our readers with those "scenes" which were so frequent in the old corporation. Perhaps we have reached a higher state of civilization. Perhaps our aldermen have more correct views of what befits a civic body. Perhaps, too, the Press has been less assiduous in watching the deliberations of the City Council, having so much entertainment of the same nature in Macquarie-street. However it has been, the aldermen cannot complain of having been watched in an unfriendly spirit, or that their faults have been enlarged and magnified to the public.

The state of the streets is a grievance which all have felt, and of which all have complained. We need not tell those who have travelled far, or frequently, that the difficulties of locomotion have been both wearisome and painful. The damage done to clothing—the loss of time by delay, the obstruction to conveyances, and the heavy losses entailed upon cab, cart, and 'bus proprietors, would form a pecuniary loss equal to the rates. It would be difficult to show in what direction the most inconvenience has been felt. We hope the Corporation will, during the next summer, take effective measures to repair at least one line of streets, so that it may be possible to move to every part of the city without difficulty or danger. We are aware that to form streets with durable metal would be a matter of some difficulty. We understand that when George-street was last metalled 30s. per load was the price, and that a coating of six inches thick was laid down. Our readers may imagine what an enormous sum would be required for a street extending from the Circular Quay to the Glebe. Now, metal of the same quality can be obtained at half this cost; but still a slight calculation will show how large the sum that would be required to make durable roads throughout the city. Unless, therefore, the citizens are prepared to elect aldermen who will levy sufficient rates for this purpose, they cannot expect the streets to be put in proper repair, or kept so.

It will be seen that the Assembly voted £6000 to form a tramway from the present terminus of the railway to the Circular Quay. This will draw off a considerable portion of the traffic, and probably will lead to much greater improvements. Already in America, in Paris, and in England rails have been laid down for horse draft, and the saving of animal labour is enormous; but this is not all—where those lines traverse they are not liable to be cut up as the common roads by the traffic, and thus they escape the interruption of winter. Any person who has observed the torture inflicted upon the noblest servant of man—the horse—during the last few months, must rejoice at an improvement that at least will remove such sights as far as possible from us.

We have observed that plans have been adopted in the formation of streets in which there is a marked and unaccountable difference. It is not twelve months ago since a road was formed from Hyde Park to Bourke-street at great expense. It was raised high in the centre, and greatly declined toward the water tables. After the recent rains this street became almost impassable. To go over it in a vehicle was very much like traversing the ocean, with the addition of violent jolting, and it produced upon ordinary persons something like sea-sickness. Scores of carts appear to have been constantly employed for some days past in clearing off all that was laid down by the Corporation some twelve months ago, and the road is now nearly flat. This may be a better plan, and perhaps will be found more lasting, but uninitiated persons must be rather astonished that the most thronged avenues of the city should be chosen for such various experiments.

We repeat that we have no intention to pass indiscriminate censure upon the Court of Aldermen, or to lower them in the eyes of their fellow-citizens. On the contrary, we consider the public owes to any man its thanks and cheerful co-operation who will undertake civic duties, and perform them with industry and fidelity. That particular aldermen may not be what we should like aldermen to be is no reason for impeaching the institution, and finding unmeasured fault with the city administration. What we require is, that those who undertake to perform certain duties should show some degree of forecast, and seeing that winter has been a regular visitor to the world now for the last 4000 years, it may not henceforth take our aldermen by surprise, as we have a right to suppose it has done in 1858.

On the 1st day of this month an Act came into force in the colony of South Australia, to which we think it desirable to direct special attention. It will either be a very great blessing to the colony, or it will be a very great curse. According to the proof of its practical working, it will either be regarded elsewhere as a model worthy of imitation, or it will be decided as a piece of ignorant and precipitate legislation. It is entitled the Real Property Act, and its purport is virtually to effect a revolution in the whole system of land conveyance. The transfer of land in fact will be by it taken out of the hands of the lawyers altogether, and made a matter of Government registration. Ambiguous and involved titles are no longer to exist. There is to be no searching back for long periods of years to trace the history of properties, and to see that it has been legally handed down from owner to owner. Every title is to be simple, and held direct from the Crown. Long lawyers bills are also to disappear, and conveyances and mortgages are to be legally effected on payment of a small fixed fee to the Registrar-General. Such are the provisions of the Act. Time will shew whether these promises will be realised. Simplicity in the transfer of land has been an object long desired, but the difficulty has been to devise an unimpeachable plan for obtaining it. Every proposal that has been made has been met with a host of objections, especially from the lawyers. The Adelaide Act has had its full share of this opposition. It has not been framed by a lawyer, and is, therefore, ridiculed pretty smartly by the profession. Its author, Mr. Torrens, has held, for the greater part of his life, an appointment in the Customs, and, therefore, except that while Colonial Treasurer for a few years he was also Registrar-General, his studies as to title-deeds are merely those of an amateur. But at the same time, the principles of the Act are based upon the recommendation of a British Commission, appointed to consider the subject of the transfer of land, and which consisted of men eminent for their legal attainments. The Act accordingly is a layman's adaptation of the results of other people's legal research and experience. In England, so complex are the laws relating to property, and so difficult is it to effect any change, that recommendations, no matter how judicious they may seem, or from what high authority they may come, are likely to remain nothing more than recommendations for many years. But in a colony where such complicated interests have not grown up, and where laws are more quickly changed, theoretical improvements are more easily put to the test. One of these experiments is now being made in Adelaide, and we are to see whether land transfer is made simpler, and not more exposed to fraud, by substituting registration of title for registration of deeds.

The legal profession in that colony have opposed Mr. Torrens' bill, not on the ground of its being a reform, but on the ground that it was a delusive reform—that so far from simplifying title, it would in reality complicate it; that so far from rendering the assistance of lawyers unnecessary, it would make that assistance more essential than ever. Yet, in spite of legal opposition, both in Parliament and out of doors, the measure was passed by decided majorities in both Houses. The laymen could not be brought over to believe in the honesty of the legal objections. They asserted that the lawyers had a vested interest in keeping conveyancing a complicated business, and that though they might be sincere in their opposition, they were insensibly biassed by their professional education and prejudices. The people in the country clamoured for cheap conveyancing, and their representatives have therefore obeyed the call, and followed the guidance of one who has promised to realise the idea.

The colony is now committed to the experiment for better or worse. The Premier, who is also Attorney-General, though he objected to the bill in its passage through Parliament, advised that it should receive the Royal assent, seeing that so large a body of the popular representatives agreed to it, and that the public out of doors were also acquiescent. The Governor, who is himself a lawyer, has not seen cause to withhold his sanction, or even to reserve the bill for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure. So it is now in force and on its trial. Three gentlemen have been appointed a commission for the working of the Act, who are supplied with two legal advisers. Mr. Torrens, the author of the bill, has been appointed by the Government chairman of the Commission, in order that the working of the Act might not be in unfriendly hands. On and after the 1st of July, all new titles created by sales of Crown land come by compulsion under the new Act; all previously existing titles can be brought under it by a specified process, if the proprietors of the land wish it, and if no valid objection is raised to it by other parties after due advertisement of the intention. Titles held under the Act are guaranteed and made indefeasible. And, as a sample of the cheapness of the usual legal processes, we may mention the following:—A conveyance will cost thirty shillings, and a delay of about forty-eight hours; a lease or mortgage ten shillings, and a delay of only half that time; the transfer or surrender of a lease or mortgage, five shillings, and a delay of fifteen minutes; power of attorney to sell land, fifteen shillings; power to sell at places beyond the limits of the colony, fifteen shillings; fee for vesting in trust, ten shillings. These are certainly prices which no one will grudge, and if the working of the law shall prove as free from defects as its promises are alluring, it will prove a benefit indeed.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Saturday.

Last Day of Term.

Before the full Court.

FINES.

The schedules of fines were gone through, and disposed of in the ordinary mode.

NEW ATTORNEYS.

Mr. Hugh Barker, having served the necessary term of clerkship, and passed the necessary examinations, was admitted an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court, upon the motion of Mr. Broadhurst.

Mr. Gustavus Hamilton, late of Victoria, an attorney of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, was also admitted upon the motion of Mr. Blake. This gentleman had not filed his affidavit on the first day of term, as required by the rules of the Court, but his respectability was vouched for by Mr. Blake and Mr. Butler, and the precedent of Mr. Spain's admission was cited. In directing his admission, it was intimated by the Court that a strict compliance with the rules of the Court would in future be insisted upon.

INSOLVENTS' CERTIFICATES.

The certificates of discharge granted by the Chief Commissioner to Matthew John Duncan, Henry Malone, Lewis Barnett, and Adam Becker were confirmed by the Court.

PLANS OF DISTRIBUTION.

Plans of distribution were confirmed by the Court in the following estates, namely:—In the estate of Thomas Collins, showing a first dividend of 5s. 4d. in the pound; in the estate of Lawrence Pitts, showing a first dividend of 2s. 10d. in the pound; in the estate of Robert Broad, showing a first dividend of 3s. in the pound; in the estate of James Green, showing a first dividend of 4s. in the pound; in the estate of James Stewart, showing a first dividend of 3s. in the pound; in the estate of George Cannon Martin, showing a first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound; in the estate of Walter Short, showing a dividend of 10s. in the pound upon one preferent claim only.

ESTATE OF LOUIS BARDER.

In this estate an account current was filed, showing the disposal of the assets realised by the official assignee since filing the first account and plan of distribution, at the rate 6s. 5½d. in the pound.

FITZGERALD V. PERRY.

This was a motion by rule *nisi* for the expunction of certain evidence given at the second examination of the insolvent.

The rule was supported by Mr. Milford, and cause was shewn against it by Mr. Stephen.

Their Honors discharged the rule with costs. The questions put to the insolvent were such as he might have objected to answer, but, not having objected at the time, the evidence must stand.

RAWACK V. HOOK AND ANOTHER.

This was an application to stay an execution which had been issued under a warrant of attorney.

Mr. Isaacs appeared in support of the application, and Mr. Cary showed cause.

This was a very complicated case, and after a lengthened argument it was adjourned until the first day of next term. Upon some facts, as to which the evidence was not clear, a reference to the Prothonotary was directed to be made in the interim for cross examinations.

BURNS V. CLARK AND WIFE.

This was an application by petition for a reference to the Master with a view to the appointment of the petitioner to the care of the person and property of his neice, an infant nine years of age.

Mr. Murray appeared in support of the petition, and Mr. Cary showed cause against it.

The widow had married again, and the petitioner swore to his belief that she projected selling certain landed property to which the infant was entitled. The respondent, Mrs. Clark, denied the truth of this assertion, and asserted that petitioner was in her belief only the illegitimate brother of her late husband, with whom he had continually quarrelled; also, that he had already attempted to get the title-deeds of the property into his possession. The petitioner now abandoned his claim to the guardianship of the person of his neice, and sought only the guardianship of the property. It was contended, on the one hand, that this was only an impudent attempt to make an income out of the infant's estate; on the other, that it was but a necessary invocation of the power of the Court to protect the infant's property from waste.

Their Honors directed a reference to the Master, to enquire as to who was the fittest guardian of the infant's estate. The question of costs was reserved until the coming in of the Master's report.

A good many *ex parte* applications were also heard and disposed of.

Vexatious References.—The Supreme Court, pressed as it is with more business than it can get through, was compelled yesterday, upon the application of Mr. Wise, to appoint a day for hearing evidence as Commissioners in a case pending before the Queen's Bench in London. Four days in the beginning of September were set apart for this purpose. There is, unfortunately, a power in the Queen's Bench to direct references of this nature, but its exercise under present circumstances is exceeding vexatious, and a reference to any respectable attorney of the Court would do quite as well. The Court ought to be forthwith relieved by the Legislature from its liability to be made in this way the servant of the tribunals at Westminster.

INSOLVENCY.

Saturday.

Surrender.—William Robinson, of Liverpool, storekeeper. Liabilities, £2289 5s. 3d. Assets—value of real property, £550; of personal property, £1356; outstanding debts, £309 8s. 2½d.: total, £2215 8s. 2½d. Deficit, £73 17s. 0½d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, July 30.—Joseph Pope, adjourned examination, 11.

Monday, August 2.—Purkis and Lambert, adjourned special, for proof of debts, 10; Robert Furnifull, first, half-past 10. William J. M. Hillyar, third, 11. Alexander F. D. Greville, adjourned special, for proof of debts, 11.

Tuesday, 3.—Hugh Taylor, adjourned special, half-past 10. Thomas Matthews, adjourned special, for proof of debts, 11. William Dickinson, Thomas Dawson, Thomas Collins, Rudolph Schlostein, Edward Walton, John Hawley, certificates, 12. Hugh Murphy, special, for examination, 2.

Wednesday, 4.—William Scurr, adjourned second, half-past 10. James Rice, first, 11. Vince Carr, adjourned second, half-past 11. Isaac Moses, adjourned second, 12. John Garsed, second, 2.

Thursday, 5.—Reginald Barlow, first, half-past 10. Henry O. Rich, adjourned examination, 11. Thomas Jackson, adjourned certificate, 1. Michael M'Mullen, second, 2.

Friday, 6.—John Wallace, first, half past 10. James Rice, second, 11. William Scanes, second, 12. George Evans, adjourned examination, 12. Abraham Levi, second, half past 12.

Monday, 9.—William Chisholm, first, half-past 10. George Butt, special, for examination, 11. Reginald Barlow, second, 12. George Butt, third, half-past 12. Richard Maxwell, special, for proof of debts, 1. At *Maitland*, Robert Furnifull, second, 11.

Tuesday, 10.—James L. Michael, first, 11. John Jenkins, Alfred Sykes, Henry Bird, Alexander Flood, Joseph Coquelin, Edward Wrentmore Cook, William Mansfield, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 11.—Dennis Collins, single, half-past 10. Joseph Pritchard, third, 14. John O. Glanham, third, 12. James Stephenson, third, half-past 12. Peter Royal, first, 2. Martyn and Schroder, first, half-past 2. At *East Maitland*, James Goman, second, 11.

Thursday, 12.—James Fitzgerald, adjourned examination, half-past 10. William Chisholm, second, 2. William Jerrell, single, half-past 2.—At *Bathurst*, John Wallace, second, 11.

Friday, 13.—Robert Clarke, single, half-past 10. Richard and Francis Smith, adjourned second, for examination, 11. William Everingham, single, 2. William Robinson, first, half-past 2.

Monday, 16.—James L. Michael, second, 11. Peter Royal, second, 12. Thomas Lawless, first, 2. Martyn and Schroder, second, half-past 2.

Tuesday, 17.—George Frederick Sandrock, Henry Fisher, Henry Daniel Bury, certificates, 12.

Wednesday, 18.—William Robinson, second, 11.

Monday, 23.—Thomas Lawless, second. 11.

Tuesday, 24.—Robert King, Saul Solomon, certificates, 12.

Monday, 30.—William S. Taylor, special, to decide respecting an offer of composition, 11.

Thursday, September 2.—Hugh Murphy, special, to decide upon an offer of composition, 11.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Saturday.

Before Mr. Forbes, Mr. Cullen, and Major Lockyer.

Eleven drunkards were convicted. Susan Wakely, a notorious character, this being her fourth conviction in eight days, was dealt with as an idle and disorderly person, and sent to gaol for three calendar months; and the rest were severally fined 10s., with the usual alternative on nonpayment. Daniel Sanderson, apprehended for drunkenness, assaulted the constable, for which offence he was fined £3, or in default of payment to be imprisoned one month. William Antrobus, apprehended for a like indulgence, not only assaulted the officer, but tore his uniform coat in pieces off his back, and for this offence was sentenced to pay £5 (£3 to be deducted, on payment, to replace the coat), or to be imprisoned three months.

Tait Ping was brought before the Court by detective Alexander, of the Victoria police, who, yesterday, apprehended him in this city, under a warrant issued from the Melbourne Bench, in which he was charged with having by means of false representations obtained from the Oriental Bank, at Buckland, in Victoria, the sum of £430. Seventy six sovereigns were found in his possession when apprehended. Remanded to the Melbourne Bench.

Elizabeth Jacobs was charged with stealing a pair of moleskin trousers valued at 8s. 6d., the property of John Wilson, of George-street, tailor, outside whose shop they were exposed for sale. The shopman saw the garment in the prisoner's possession, and, missing a pair, taxed her with stealing, and gave her into custody. She denied the stealing, and said that they were given to her by another woman. For the defence Mr. Moffatt called Ann Smith, who deposed that yesterday prisoner was at her house, and they had some drink together; they went out together, and she bought a pair of trousers, these produced, for her husband, and paid 8s. 6d. for them; she could not remember the shop, nor point it out; she gave the trowsers to Mrs. Jacobs, to carry for her. This witness (having been cautioned before she spoke a word in the witness box) was ordered to stand with her friend, and both were convicted of the larceny, and were sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Ann Carraway pleaded guilty to having stolen a blanket, valued at 5s., and was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Mary Richards, for having made use of obscene language in a public place, was sentenced to pay £3, or to be imprisoned two months.

The Roster.—Monday, July 19, Mr. J. E. Ebsworth, Mr. Brown, and Mr. J. P. Egan; Tuesday, 20, Mr. Jones, Mr. Shoobert, Mr. Wilshire, and Mr. Lucas; Wednesday, 21, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Neale, and Mr. Kemp; Thursday, 22, Mr. Nott, Mr. Bonar, Mr. Eldred, and Mr. Breillat; Friday, 23, Mr. D. Egan, Mr. Lenehan, Mr. R. Hill, and Mr. Cooper; Saturday, 24, Mr. Weekes and Mr. Raper.

The correspondent of the *Globe* says: Lola Montes is announced as having concluded an engagement at a *café chantant* in the Champs Elysées, at a salary of 22,000 francs for the coming season.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Friday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. B. Buchanan.

William Harden, for using obscene language and being disorderly in George-street, was sent to gaol for fourteen days.

Joseph Martin was ordered to be imprisoned for eight weeks, and to be subjected to hard labour, he having deserted from the Northern Light.

Saturday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

Robert M'Kellar, a seaman, who had been drunk and disorderly on board the Clarence Packet, was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

James James and Robert Davis, brought before the Court on suspicion of having deserted from the ship Castilian, were convicted, and each sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in gaol.

The Roster.—The following magistrates have been requested to attend for official duty at this Court in the course of the ensuing week:—Monday, July 19th, Mr. S. Cooper and Mr. T. Croft; Tuesday, 20th, Mr. J. Campbell and Mr. W. J. Deloitte; Thursday, 22nd, Mr. A. Bonar and Mr. H. C. Burnell; Friday, 23rd, Mr. B. Darley and Mr. D. Egan.

THE STREETS AND THE ALDERMEN AGAIN.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

[No communication having reached us for some days from our special reporter, we were beginning to experience great uneasiness on his account—fearing, from the very dangerous nature of his duties, that he might have fallen a victim to his excessive zeal in the discharge of such important avocations. We are happy to find that our fears were groundless—nothing worse than some trifling disarrangement of the electric telegraph having occasioned the delay. The public will be glad to hear that the aldermen who were tried and sentenced to hard labour on the streets, some few days since, are performing their new duties in a very satisfactory way—so true is it that no man, even of the most limited faculties, but is suited to some sphere in life, however humble it may be, when he has the good fortune to drop into it, which seems to be the case with the aldermen at present at hard labour on the roads. The following is our reporter's latest communication:—]

July 14th.

From the sublime to the ridiculous is said to be but a single step,—however true this may be, it is quite certain that from the ridiculous to the reasonable and useful is a very considerable jump. In jumping from such a ridiculous subject as that of the doings of the aldermen, to such a reasonable and useful one as that of how our streets may be made in the best, cheapest, and most durable manner, I think I ought to apologise to the readers of the *Herald* for the violence of the transition, to ask them to excuse it, and to tell them how the change came about.

It was in this wise:

I awoke this morning in a state of the most frightful terror and alarm—I had been dreaming that I was an Alderman—that I had become an object of universal contempt and execration—that all the cab and bus drivers and draymen had got hold of me, and were rolling me in the mud, tumbling me over and over, and trampling me in the slush and filth, pelting me *à la* Haynau, and kicking and cursing me as only cab, and bus, and draymen can kick and curse, and that all the passers-by were showering similar benedictions on my devoted head. As I lay in the gutter, choking with filth, bruised and crushed in every limb, my clothes torn in fragments, a mere unsightly heap of blood and rags, my every feature disfigured in such a manner that my maternal ancestor, in passing, had failed to recognise me—my physical sufferings were as nothing compared to my mental tortures; the horrible truth, the harrowing, crushing, degrading consciousness—the maddening fact seemed to pervade my whole being—that, being an alderman, I had only got my deserts—in short, that lying in the gutter in that state was the proper thing for me—I was the right man in the right place.

On half waking from this frightful dream, I could not but feel as miserable as if I had been the very——mayor himself; but I soon fully awoke to the happy fact that the only mayor that I had had any concern with was the night-mare. Having been invited to a public banquet by some of the leading citizens, as a small testimonial of their appreciation of my services, I indulged rather more freely than usual, and hence my frightful dream. However, to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity, I have made an engagement to-day to dine with Duke Humphrey.

Not that such a thing was possible, much less probable, as for the special reporter of such a respectable and influential journal as the *Herald* to fall so low as to become an alderman; but the very idea of having even dreamt such a thing, to a man of my sensitiveness and refinement of feeling, was dreadful. Having endeavoured to cool my excited imagination and calm my beating heart, to which an indefinable sensation of having escaped something horrible contributed in no small degree, I jumped out of bed, and, on looking out of the window, my nerves received a shock, if possible, greater than before. My eyes grew dizzy, there was a sort of indistinctness—of glamour on the scene before me. I thought I was still dreaming; I rubbed my eyes, but all in vain; there they were—the ten aldermen! (sentenced two days before by Chief Justice Sheet-it-h-m-), hard at work in the mud, scraping and sweeping for dear life. New brooms sweep clean—and they went into the thing with a will—*con amore*—they had determined to redeem their characters. Far be it from me to break the bruised reed: but rather to hold out hope and encouragement to the truly penitent. I had learnt a lesson—never to despair of the reformation of the most hardened offender—for even an alderman may reform. I hope the repentance will be permanent. I shall wait with anxiety for the final result, and, if it should prove favourable, be the first to memorialise the Executive for a remission of a large part of their sentence, with the hope that they will return to the bosom of their families, and the privacy of domestic life, wiser and better men.

This scene, and these thoughts, altered the whole current of my feelings. I determined; instead of snarling and fault finding, to try if I could not contribute my mite towards the improvement of the streets, and by suggesting the adoption of what I had long thought the best plan for all thoroughfares where the traffic was great, and the loads heavy, contribute, if possible, towards so desirable a result. In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, and even from the pen of a special reporter may come a hint to enable Sydney to mend her ways. My plan has nothing very original in it. I don't believe in new-fangled notions. As a general rule, I think "what is new is not true, and what is true is not new." At all events, my plan is not new, and therefore I have great hopes that it will prove true.

Everybody knows, who has paid the slightest attention to the subject, that it is not light vehicles, such as gigs, carriages, and spring carts, or even horses' hoofs, that injure the roads; it is the heavily-loaded waggon, the dray—the carts with bricks, stone, timber, firewood, and heavy merchandise—that grind and crush the materials of which the road is composed into powder or mud. But for these heavy loads, the common sandstone, although no doubt objectionable on account of its creating dust, would make a good and durable road. But something must be had which is durable and comparatively cheap, which will bear any amount of grinding pressure, and such a material is iron.

Yes, iron ways, somewhat similar to what may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to look at the approach to Macnamara's wharf. The ways or plates for the streets of Sydney, I think, should be of half-inch iron, twelve inches wide in the clear, with flanges of about three-quarters to one inch deep, the top of the flange to be even with the surface of the road—the ways thus forming a shallow groove twelve inches wide; each groove or way to be four feet distant from the other in the clear—thus allowing for difference of about fifteen to eighteen inches in the length of axle or width of wheel of carriages; that is, it would take a dray or waggon whose wheels were four feet apart, or one, the wheels of which were five feet six inches apart. There should be a double line of this description through every considerable thoroughfare in Sydney. The best place for these iron ways, I think, would be within a foot or two of the kerbstone on each side. This would leave, in the narrowest part of George-street, from 16 to 20 feet clear in the middle, for light vehicles and horsemen. Of course, animals drawing vehicles using the iron ways would walk on the usual surface of the street, as at present—that is, between the iron ways on a level surface—the iron ways or grooves are for the wheels only. As an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory, let those who take an interest in the matter convince themselves by going to Macnamara's Wharf, and seeing the manner in which these roads answer on a small scale, and I think the conviction will be forced on them that this is the true solution of the difficult question of how to make comparatively cheap and positively durable roads.

As one of the first elements in any plan of this kind is its cost, I give the following as what I believe to be a near approximation to the sum per mile for which a double line may be laid down in Sydney. Premising that well-seasoned ironbark sleepers, paid over with coal tar, laid longitudinally—the exact width of, and of course protected by, the iron ways or plates—will be found, in my opinion, the cheapest and most suitable material, and sufficiently durable for the purpose, possessing, as it does, many advan-

tanges over stone, which will readily suggest themselves to any person capable of forming an opinion on the matter. Those who talk of colonial timber quickly decaying—if they speak of ironbark—know nothing of the matter. Their experience must be derived from a much inferior wood—probably Van Dieman's Land timber, than which greater rubbish never grew, if it is all similar to what is brought to Sydney for building purposes. I propose using ironbark timber 6 inch by 12 inch, the two sides of the way being connected and secured together by one inch iron bars, bolted through and passing underneath the track way—probably a bar at every twelve or fourteen feet would be sufficient for the purpose; this will depend on the length of the logs, but I have estimated for one at every ten feet. The cost of a double line, per mile, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain, would be as follows:—

21,120 feet ½-inch wrought iron plates = 235 tons, at £14 per ton	£3290
4 tons nails for securing plates to sleepers, 4-inch long, ¼-inch diameter, at £20	80
22,528 running feet iron-bark, 6 by 12, at 1s. per foot run	1126
7½ tons iron bars, at £18 per ton	135
Labour in laying, at 3s. per yard run	528
Cartage and incidental expenses	100
Total cost of double line of iron ways per mile	£5259

Probably it would be preferable, instead of 12 inch plates on each side, to have two 6-inch ones, or three 4-inch ones, laid about an inch apart. This would be a considerable saving in iron, serve to break the joints, and render the ways less unsafe to the draught animals. So, also, taper countersunk screws would be preferable to nails. But these are mere matters of detail. *The adoption, as far as they are practicable, of the features of rail or tramways to common roads and common carriages is what is contended for.*

For this sum, of £5259 per mile, I believe a road could be constructed, which with trifling repairs, such as re-nailing plates, filling up the track between the ways, &c., would last almost for ever, and (no small recommendation—barring the bull) might afterwards be sold for old iron! That is, for a much smaller amount than the Corporation intend to throw away in the construction of a town hall, all the principal thoroughfares of the city could be made in such a manner that my occupation would be gone, and a special reporter would have no

Moving accidents by flood or mud,
Hair-breadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly *streets*,

Or trials of offending aldermen to chronicle.

In sober seriousness (without venturing to say that the above details are perfectly correct—or asserting positively that iron-bark is preferable to stone for sleepers, although I fully believe it is) I think some such a road as is pointed out above is the thing we want. For my own private satisfaction, I have gone into much greater detail than is shown above, both as to the method of construction and probable cost; but these minutiæ need not be here published, as they would only unnecessarily cumber and crowd the subject.

A few words on common roads, before I conclude this long, and, I fear, rather prosy affair. A great part of the misery which has been recently endured by the citizens of Sydney on account of the state of their principal thoroughfares, has been occasioned through want of street or road drainage. I do not mean surface drainage, but subsoil drainage. This is patent to every one who is acquainted with even the A B C of road making, although the aldermanic lawyers and tailors, and their "professional" servants are, of course, perfectly innocent of any suspicion of the fact. In addition to the engineers and surveyors, and inspectors and what-nots of the civic body, I think a good practical roadmaker would be an acquisition. He would be able to tell them that, to make good roads, subsoil drainage is absolutely necessary. If this fact was known and acted on, the fearful sum that has been buried, and is still being buried, in that Slough of Despond, the South Head Road, might have been saved, and the destruction of property (to say nothing of suffering to man and brute—(no allusion to the smothered alderman)—might have been avoided. *All roads, and more particularly those where the subsoil is of a stiff, tenacious clay, must have side drains not less generally than three feet deep—filled in with rubble stone, through which the water can freely percolate.* Without this, the raising the centre for the sake of *surface* drainage is useless. These aldermen paid, I believe, 6s. per ton for carting the rubbish on to the South Head Road, and are now paying for its removal a somewhat similar sum! These are the men who talk of expending forty or fifty thousand pounds in building a hall in which to hold their precious deliberations. Will the citizens of Sydney allow this sum to be wrung from their sweat and toil, without an effort to prevent it?

It has been asserted that the writer of these "Special Reports" is some disappointed and envious place-hunter. This is not the case. The corporation of Sydney have no office in their gift which he would accept. But he is a large rate-payer; and if he has succeeded by these nonsensical and absurd "Reports" in calling the attention of his fellow-citizens to a subject in which their interests and comfort are so largely at stake, his end has been attained and his object answered.

THE SPECIAL REPORTER.
July 17.

P.S. This communication having been delayed for two or three days—the boys who run along the telegraph wires having struck for an advance of wages, or something of that sort—I take the opportunity of stating that the aldermen have got on first-rate in scraping the mud off the streets. Some persons are suited for one thing, and some for another; but, after the experience of the last few days, commend me to an alderman—for a scavenger.

CYCLONES.

CAPTAIN R. FITZROY, R.N., F.R.G.S., some time ago submitted a paper "On the Formation of Cyclones," to the members of the Royal Geographical Society, which, we observe, finds a place in the new volume of the journal of that Society's transactions. We append his remarks on that interesting topic.

"With much diffidence," he says, "I advance the theory which appears to me to supply some explanation of the formation of cyclones, and of the tracks they pursue, the result of a long, practical, and close study of the winds and weather which I have met with in my own voyages, and from the investigation of a number of logbooks to which I have had access. All winds, except where influenced by the proximity of much land, appear to me to be parts of cyclones obeying in their respective hemispheres the laws which have now been proved to govern hurricanes, both with regard to their tracks and rotatory motions. By the term cyclones, I mean rotatory winds advancing on a line. When of a very large diameter, such as those of which trade winds may form a part, they strike the surface diagonally; but where of limited diameter, as in the higher latitudes, or of still less diameter, as in the hurricanes of the tropics, they descend horizontally, or so nearly so that, from their small size, they may be looked upon practically as being so. They invariably increase in strength towards the centre, and the less their diameter the greater the force of wind seems to be. About the tropics easterly winds are to be found, veering towards the equator, more directly as they near it; but gradually veering more from the westward, and in many places becoming due westerly on the equator, or, more correctly speaking, about the equator, for the belt of westerly winds appears to move more northerly or southerly as the sun is in north or south declination. These winds seldom exceed a fresh gale when the sun has been long in the opposite hemisphere. But in that hemisphere in which the sun has been long, cyclones arise of limited diameter and of hurricane force, also having westerly winds on the equatorial, and easterly winds on the tropical quadrants; blowing directly towards the equator on their westerly quadrant, and moving invariably towards the west. Their tracks slighuly incline towards the south in southern, and north in northern hemispheres, and disappear about the tropics. Immediately without the tropics, cyclones appear to me to form of greater diameter than those within, and to travel towards S.E., E.S.E., and finally due E., as they approach latitude 28 or 30 degrees. In higher latitudes, quoting from my own observations only, I look upon the winds as blowing in a constant succession of cyclones, of probably 1000 m., or thereabouts, in diameter, descending upon the surface horizontally, and moving on parallel lines, travelling invariably towards the east, but never equalling in force the hurricanes of the tropics. I would point out the great regularity which prevails in high latitudes, in the southern hemisphere, in the succession of these cyclones. First, we find slight air springing up from the northward, being, I conceive, the easterly part of a cyclone overtaking the ship; then a steady wind from the northward for several days, if the cyclone is moving at a moderate rate, water smooth, and the ship sailing well; then a N.W. and W.N.W wind for some days, increasing in strength; then a sudden shift of wind to S.W., squalls, moderating, wind hauling to the southward, and either falling calm as the cyclone leaves the ship, or blowing fresh from the S.E. for a day or two. The changes of wind and fall of barometer until just before the shift to S.W., when it begins to rise again, will point out the cyclone's rate of progression and exact track. The navigator is thus enabled to foretell with certainty how the wind will be, and of what force for some days, and may even choose the strength of wind most advantageous for him in many instances, by hauling more or less to the northward. I have found these laws to apply equally to the gales of wind between the Azores and the British Channel, but their diameter appears to me to be much larger there, and, consequently, the changes cannot be taken so much advantage of. I may here also mention that I have several times found a cyclone of about 700 m. in diameter, to the southward and on the meridian of Cape L'Agulhas, nearly stationary when on the S.W. quadrant of it, with the wind from S.E. A ship bound to the eastward, by standing to the S.S.W., will find the wind haul gradually to E. and E.N.E., and thus sail round it and proceed with a northerly wind. In endeavouring to trace the cause of these winds, let me first consider those within the tropics. The heat of the surface not being so great in one hemisphere when the sun has been long in the opposite one, the air from the extra tropical regions would flow in evenly and continuously, and thus occupy the space between the tropics and the equator in one mass. We should look then for steady winds, except where influenced by large continents or other local causes. When it first reached the surface within the tropics, the difference between its rotatory velocity and that of those regions would be great. It would move towards the E. more slowly than the earth's surface there, and consequently would make a current of wind from the eastward; but being at the same time urged on towards the more heated regions nearer to the equator, the wind would become S.E. in southern, and N.E. in northern latitudes. After passing over a few degrees of latitude, it would participate more nearly in the motion of those parts. The difference of velocity would diminish, and the impulse towards the equator become more direct, forming a southerly wind in southern, and a northerly in northern hemispheres. As it neared the equator, it would acquire still more nearly the velocity of the surface, and become first a south-westerly or north westerly and then a westerly wind, not from gaining upon the earth in its motion, but by lagging less behind than the rest of the mass, the whole of such mass moving apparently towards the westward. Having become heated, it would then rise and flow towards the poles, thus forming a circle, striking the surface diagonally. In some parts of the equatorial regions the southern cyclone seems to rise from the surface at that point which represents the S.W. or S.S.W. winds, and the northern one at that representing the N.W. or N.N.W. winds; while in other parts, especially towards large continents, the due westerly winds appear to extend over many degrees of longitude. May this not be from local influences or difference in the humidity of the atmosphere, causing a variation in the angle at which the cyclone strikes the surface diagonally? When the surface within the tropics is overheated by the sun's long presence over one hemisphere, the air expanding and rising more rapidly from that hemisphere, and, consequently the colder air rushing in with greater force, is it unreasonable to suppose that, instead of forming one large cyclone, it should be broken up at times into smaller ones, which, from being transferred so much quicker than usual from one region to another, would reach the surface with far greater difference of velocity and impulse, and thus form cyclones of hurricane force and small diameter? Each cyclone, bringing polar velocity with it, would then lag behind the earth, or more apparently to the westward, and, being under the same influences as the larger circle of steady winds, would veer the same way; namely, easterly winds on the segment towards the tropics, blowing towards the equator on its western side, and from the westward on its equatorial side. Would not each of these small masses, detached with great violence from the larger cyclone, naturally complete the eddy with incurving circles such as we find in tropical hurricanes? With respect to the cyclones of the higher latitudes, two theories offer themselves to my mind—1st. The heated equatorial air, while it rises and flows over towards the poles, carries with it the rotatory velocity due to its equatorial situation, into higher latitudes, where the earth's surface has less motion. Hence, when it first returned to the surface, in its circulation beyond the tropics it would gain on the earth in the motion of rotation there, and therefore move bodily to the eastward, forming, apparently, a westerly wind. Advancing over a few degrees of latitude, it would, by participating more nearly in the velocity of those regions, blow more directly towards the poles; and afterwards, though still gaining upon the surface, it would, by dragging as it were more upon the earth, and thus lagging behind the rest of the mass, cause an easterly wind on that quadrant of it nearest to the poles. Ultimately, the air would be drawn away towards the more heated equatorial regions, and thus complete the revolution of the cyclone. 2nd. In offering my second proposition, I select the southern hemisphere to save confusion of terms. The air flowing over towards the poles with a greater rotatory velocity, would, when its influence in descending was first felt at the surface, be a light breeze from the N.N.W., or thereabouts; as it continued to descend, it would increase in strength, gradually lose its impulse towards the pole, and therefore become a strong westerly wind; when it reached its lowest point, the gale would then be at the heaviest. It would then begin to flow in towards the equatorial regions, and thus form a south-westerly wind. The space would then be re-occupied, either by another descending current, or by winds from still higher latitudes flowing in towards more heated regions. In the first case, it would finish with light airs from the southward, to recommence at N. and N.W.; in the second case, after the S.W. winds, it would blow from S.E. and E. To any ship or person stationary upon the surface, I apprehend either the first or second proposition would represent the apparent succession of cyclones, such as I have noticed above as prevailing in high latitudes. With respect to the cyclones between 25 degrees and 30 degrees latitude, which are generally considered, I believe, to be those of the tropics recurring, I am induced to think that they only commence there, having several times in those latitudes on both sides of the Cape of Good Hope, though more frequently about the meridian of the Mauritius, found small whirlwinds arise, the wind blowing in sudden sharp puffs and always veering the way the regular hurricanes do in that hemisphere. The ship having gone round and round several times, and the puffs increasing in steadiness and duration, I have tried the experiment with success, of striking off from the centre, when on that part of the circle that should give me the wind I required. May these cyclones not be formed by the descending winds from the tropical regions, which, meeting the surface with a greater rotatory velocity, thus acquire their south-easterly and easterly course? The theory I have advanced for the veering of cyclones in higher latitudes, would apply also to those in this zone."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Camphorwood Trunks, Damaged Broom Heads and Pens, Books, Drapery, Pencils, Scissors.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Stores of Messrs. D. Cohen and Co., Spring-street, at 12 o'clock, Burton Ale.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—On the ground, Foster-street, near Campbell-street, at 11 o'clock, Wooden Cottages; on the Pacific Wharf, at 2 o'clock, Cedar in Log.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—On the premises, 350, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Fixtures, Gas Fittings, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, Jewellery, Pictures, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Spring Van, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his New Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring Carts, Gigs, Harness, &c.

MR. W. NEWELL.—At Apsley Cottage, Camperdown, at 11 o'clock Household Furniture, Glass, Crockeryware, Cart, Harness, &c.

MR. J. ARMSTRONG.—At Wooller's Horse Repository, at half-past 2 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Trucks, &c.

MR. FULLAGAR.—On the Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—In Broughton-street, near Glebe Tavern, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Cottage, Yard, and stabling.

MR. J. JAGELMAN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—On the Ground, next the Railway Station, at 12 o'clock, Hardwood, Scantling, &c.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This evening, the Rev. William M'Intyre, M.A., of East Maitland, will deliver the third lecture of the series, in connection with the above-named Society, in the Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street. — The subject—"Structural Parallelism as a prevailing peculiarity of arrangement in the Sacred Scriptures"—affords ample scope for enlargement and investigation; and will, doubtless, be ably elucidated by Mr. M'Intyre. The chair is to be taken by Mr. A. M'Arthur, at eight precisely.

A PATENT SAFETY.—It is time to alter the name of these vehicles. Accidents are continually occurring, and these, we believe, mostly arise from the careless manner in which the horses are left. Some steps should be taken by somebody (?) to protect and ensure the safety of the public. On Saturday morning a horse bolted from Upper Pitt-street, and galloped at a frightful rate down to the western side of the Circular Quay, Pitt-street North. All sorts of carriages, &c., were moving about, and were in great danger, but happily no serious accident happened. The vehicle had on its side, "J. Shoot, No. 47."

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A special general meeting of the members of this institution, convened by order of the general committee, was held in the Hall on Saturday evening. There were about seventy persons in attendance. The chair was taken by Dr. Woolley, who stated to the meeting that the members had been called together by the general committee, who sought to obtain power to raise such money on mortgage of the property of the institution, as might be necessary to carry out certain alterations in the present building; the amount not to exceed £2000. The meeting had been considered necessary because the power to mortgage granted to the committee by the members, on July 18th, 1857, was stated to be for the purpose of raising a new building; whereas it was now proposed to improve the present edifice. Mr. J. Dyer, being called upon, came forward to explain the proposed scheme of the committee. He referred to the decision arrived at last year, when it was agreed that the present site should be sold, and the proceeds, which were anticipated at £7000 or £8000, were to be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of a new building, which was estimated to cost about £15,000. The deficiency was to be provided for by subscription; but, although the matter was made public in various ways, no subscriptions came to hand, and the project consequently lapsed. Still feeling that they could not go on with the many disadvantages and inconveniences of the present structure, which was damp, too small, and generally unsuited to the increased requirements of such an institution, a report had been brought up recommending a thorough repair, with alterations and additions which, when carried out, would afford increased library accommodation, five good class rooms, and complete drainage. They had now a good reading-room, though occasionally it was crowded; but the library was so cramped, and the walls so damp, that the books, which it was necessary to range three deep, were becoming mildewed. He stated that it was proposed to build upon the yard, which was seventy feet long, a new library and five-class rooms, and so space also would be afforded for retiring and coffee rooms. A plan had been suggested by the city engineer for draining the whole of the building by communication with the Pitt-street sewer, and thus the dampness of the walls might be thoroughly remedied; and although the building had been condemned, several practical builders and architects, who had examined it, had given it as their opinion that it was perfectly sound, and with the proposed improvements would remain so for thirty years. To pay for those and minor improvement it was not intended to call for additional subscriptions, but it was proposed to borrow £2000, which could easily be obtained, as a public institution had offered to advance the amount at the current rate of interest, on the condition that the principal should be repaid in ten years by annual instalments; so that, in three months' time, if the plan was agreed to, they might have a commodious and convenient institution of which they need not be ashamed. He added that the cost of the repairs, alterations, and additions, was not estimated to reach more than £1300, but that £2000 might be required for contingencies, and the remaining £500 for fitting up and furnishing. Having also pointed out the disadvantages attending removal from the present site, he asked the meeting to agree to the following resolution:—"That this meeting agreeing in the propriety of the resolution passed by the general committee, to effect necessary repairs and alterations in the present building, hereby sanctions the raising a sum of money, not exceeding £2000, for the purpose of carrying out those alterations and improvements without delay." Mr. Mountcastle seconded the resolution, and Mr. T. W. Cape, Mr. W. C. Windeyer, Mr. S. W. Mansfield, Mr. N. H. Eager, and several other members, addressed the meeting in favour of the proposition. Mr. Hawthorne, in opposing the resolution, alluded to the inconsistency of the committee in changing their plan from that of last year, which they had then said was arrived at after mature deliberation; and spoke of the disadvantages of being burdened with debt for ten years, which, after all, would have to be removed by heavy contributions. He also maintained that sufficient exertion had not been made in seeking for subscriptions in order to carry out the original project. He moved "That this meeting declines to entertain the proposal for extending the present building." Mr. Reid seconded the resolution. Mr. Greadall subsequently moved the adjournment of the meeting, for the purpose of giving the committee an opportunity of laying the plans, and specifications, and stated expense of the proposed work, before the members of the institution. The question having been put, it was agreed that the meeting be adjourned until next Thursday week, and that, in the meantime, the plans and specifications, with estimate of costs, should be left in the hands of the secretary for inspection by the members.

GRAND ASSAULT OF ARMS.—Mr. Parker, our fencing celebrity, repeated his exciting entertainment in stick and sword combat, &c., at the School of Arts, on Saturday. Besides his Excellency the Governor-General and suite, and Sir D. Cooper, there were present a respectable company, numbering about 200. The band of the Royal Artillery was in attendance, and played a first-rate selection of pieces. A most satisfactory degree of success attended the whole of the performances, and a good deal of spontaneous applause was elicited. Mr. Parker truly demonstrated himself a genuine professor in the swordsman's art; but still we think that scarcely inferior to his dexterous display were, at some points, the movements of the gentlemen amateurs, in fencing or stick combat. We refer in particular to the two non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery (late pupils of Mr. Professor Tuohy, at Woolwich), whose manipulation was admirable and their combat exceedingly well sustained.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Mr. G. V. Brooke, who has fulfilled several successful engagements at the theatres in York and Pitt streets, will this evening appear for the first time at Prince of Wales, in his celebrated character of Othello. Many in Sydney will remember that it was in this role that Mr. Brooke first faced a London audience, and achieved a triumph second to none witnessed in modern times. The presence of Mr. Brooke at the Prince of Wales Theatre will be attended with many advantages; among which may be mentioned the superior and excellent accommodation afforded to the public, who will be enabled to witness performances at prices unprecedentedly moderate, and not permissible at smaller houses. Mr. Brooke will be supported by Mr. and Mrs. Poole, Mr. Henry Edwards, and a large and efficient company.

CAUTION.—GREAT DANGER OF SKINNING DISEASED ANIMALS.—About a week ago a Mr. Joseph Kingsbury, of Enmore, near Newtown, at the request of a neighbour, slaughtered and skinned a cow labouring under some disease, and for a day or two, did not appear to feel any injurious result therefrom. Suddenly, however, a small tumor rose on his arm, which, though immediately subjected to active treatment, rapidly assumed a very alarming character; and the part affected has continued to swell in a frightful manner, causing the sufferer most excruciating agony. The poor man, who is much respected and beloved, still lies, we regret to hear, in a dangerous state; and, notwithstanding that his case has all the advantage of the skill and experience of Drs. Sedgwick and Robertson, but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF SPIRIT MERCHANTS who have paid the Registration Fee for the year 1858, required by the 23 Victoria, No. 37, as notified to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries from the Treasury up to the 30th June, 1858:—Armidale, Cleghorn, Jacques, and Co.; Brisbane, R. Towns and Co.; Drayton, Stephen Mehan; Dungog, Thomas Hanna; Grafton, John MacFadden, Thomas Shoveller; Gundagai, Gasse and Co.; Ipswich, G. D. Webbe, John Pettigrew; Kiama, Fuller and Waldron; Maitland, Wolfe and Garrick, Wade and Son, Samuel Hart, John Butler; Maryborough, W. Southerndon; Murrurundi, Alexander Brodie; Pambula, Robert Beck; Sydney, J. Miller, A. Cooper, Martin and Hill, Fairhurst and Co., Ralph Hutchinson, Benausan and Hace, A. Black, J. E. Manning, W. Busfield, H. Maxwell, William Stewart; Woollongong, W. Hayles.

SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND BREWERS.—Supplemental list of spirit merchants and brewers whose registrations for the year 1858, have been notified to the Chief Inspector of Distilleries by the clerks of Petty Sessions, in compliance with the Act of Council 13 Victoria, No. 26, to 30th June, 1858:—Spirit merchants: Armidale, Cleghorn, Jackson, and Co., Patrick Hynes, Robert Smart Jenkins, Solomon Cohen, John Trim, John Moore and Co., Edward Allingham, John Macgowan, Robert Livingstone; Brisbane, Nehemiah Bartley, F. W. Fisher, J. and G. Harris, Macadam and Co., Raff and Co., R. S. Warry, R. Towns and Co., John M'Cabe, Heussler, Harvey, and Co.; Collingwood, George Mocatta and Co.; Dalby, F. W. Roche, Thomas Reed; Dungog, Peter MacWilliams, Mrs. Cooke; Gundagai, W. Tucker and Co.; Liverpool, William Robinson; Maitland, Samuel Hart, James Wolstenholme, J. Wolfe and J. Garrick, David Cohen, Edward Ogg, Henry Gooch, W. Wade and Son, Flagg and Thurlow; Maryborough, Dowzer and Purser, Melville and Travis, Naughten and Brown, William Southerdon; Molong, William Petherbridge; Morpeth, James Campbell; Sydney, J. T. Armitage and Co.; Arthur Cooper, David Paterson and Co., Simmonds and Sons, D. Cooper and Co., Kirchner and Co., Thomas Grogan, Joseph Grafton Ross, John Hughes, James Jones, John Fraser, R. Towns, and Co., William Stewart, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; Walcha, James Hill Daniel. Brewers: Armidale, Robert Stewart Jenkins; Berrima, James John Oldbury; Brisbane, John Stewart Beach.

A rare event has occurred in Saxony—the release of a convict after not fewer than fifty years' detention. This man was condemned to imprisonment for life for having formed part of a notorious band of brigands, and was sent to the prison of Waldheim. He remained there until a few days ago, when he obtained a pardon. Notwithstanding his long confinement he is in good health, and he has returned to his native village of Leutersdorf with a sum of 200 thalers, the product of his labour in the gaol.

VICTORIA.

BY the Wonga Wonga, we have papers to the 15th instant from Melbourne. Annexed are a few extracts.

The *Herald* of Thursday says:—The final meeting of the Indian Relief Fund Committee was appointed to be held yesterday forenoon, but, half an hour after the time fixed, the Hon. Mr. Hodgson, chairman, and the secretary only, attended, and the meeting was consequently declared to have lapsed. The balance-sheet prepared to be laid before the meeting showed the total receipts amounted to £7602 7s., and the total expenditure to £395 18s. 3d., which left a clear balance of £7206 7s. Of this sum £3000 was remitted by draft to the Lord Mayor of London, on the 15th of April, and by the present mail the remaining sum of £4206 8s. 9d. will be remitted, also to the Lord Mayor of London. Since the balance-sheet was made out on Saturday last, the following contributions have been received:—From the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, £37 18s.; from the Grand Master of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, Bendigo, £18; from the Town Clerk, Warrnambool, £27 1s.; from C. Campbell, £22 16s. 6d.; from Prahran Philharmonic Society, through Mr. Dumas, £31 15s. 6d.—total, £131 11s. This amount, with other sums that may be forwarded, will be transmitted to England by the next mail.

In its summary for England, the *Argus* states that there has recently been a clever attempt at fraud nipped in the bud. Nuggets of gold of only 19 carats fine have been manufactured and sold at Ballaarat and Castlemaine, and have deceived gold-buyers of some experience. These spurious nuggets are of fine colour on the surface, but when broken, exhibit a granular appearance, and a deep red colour. They contain gold to a great extent, but are far below the value of any of our present gold-fields in fineness, being only 19 carats fine, and defraud buyers to the extent of about 14s. per ounce. They were, however, at once detected by the bullion brokers, and none have since been offered. In our last summary we gave the population on the 1st of March at 469,637 souls. This number was obtained from the official returns of the Registrar-General's department. For the second half of the year the returns are not complete, but the gross total of the population may now be stated at 480,000 souls. Six hundred and eighty three persons landed at the port of Melbourne during the week, consisting of 219 from the neighbouring colonies, 446 from the United Kingdom, and eighteen from the United States. The departures are computed at 160. The total addition to the population of the colony by the seaboard during the current year has been:—

	Arrived.	Departed.
January	2,656	1,939
February	4,591	1,801
March	3,884	2,529
April	3,744	1,762
May	2,317	1,338
June (Melbourne only) ...	3,115	851
Week ended July 10 ...	683	160
	20,990	10,380
Deduct departures ...	10,380	
Net immigration ...	10,610	

The failure of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company to fulfil the terms of their contract, in respect of the Australian postal service, has again been the subject of unfavourable comment throughout the colonies, during the past week. It cannot be denied that our interests are seriously damaged in consequence of the shortcomings of the company in question, and that our commerce especially suffers to an extent which it would be difficult to exaggerate. The merchants of Victoria and New South Wales have abundant cause to complain that, whilst the directors of a mail packet company are perfecting their arrangements, they are compelled to sustain the heavy losses entailed upon them by the uncertainty of the communication with the United Kingdom. On repeated occasions, the regular course of post has been interrupted, for the simple reason that second-class steamers have been placed on a station, the requirements of which are such that vessels of ordinary sailing and steaming qualities will of necessity break down after one or two trips. The latest instance of this has been afforded in the case of the Victoria, which was due at this port on the 6th instant, and which, up to the present moment, has not made her appearance in Hobson's Bay. We can readily understand on what grounds some consideration was claimed by the company at the outset of their undertaking, and we frequently deprecated anything like a harsh decision, with regard to proceedings which certainly appeared to fall very far short of our legitimate demands. But we are at a loss to discover that any causes in operation at the present moment which can possibly tend to prevent a judicious organization of our postal system, save those which are wholly attributable to the supineness of the E. and A. Company; and which should long ere this have been removed by the responsible authorities connected with that undertaking. Since the departure of the Australasian with the June mails, no events of great importance have taken place in commercial circles, but, owing to the non-arrival of the Victoria with the English May mail, a temporary season of dulness has prevailed, throughout which a minimum amount of business has been done. The exciting cause of this depression may be referred to the want of confidence still manifested by our merchants and traders in the continued diminution in the exports from Great Britain to Australia; for, although the advices received by the English April mail went to prove that shippers were determined to reduce their consignments, and to be guided, in some degree, by the experience of their Australian correspondents, an opinion has, nevertheless, gained currency to the effect that the returns for one or two months cannot be taken to furnish a safe assurance on a point of the utmost importance, and that, until those returns are confirmed, it will be unwise to act on the presumption that shipments will come forward in reduced quantities. It will thus be seen that the existence of a highly unsatisfactory state of business affairs is protracted from day to day, in consequence of non-receipt of intelligence which, according to the engagements of the E. and A. Company, should have reached us nearly ten days since.—*Herald* of Thursday.

On the 13th instant, the ploughing match in Carlton Gardens, for prizes offered by the City Council, came off with considerable success. There were upwards of 1000 spectators. Fifteen ploughmen started in the morning, but owing to the hardened nature of the soil, four of them relinquished the task at an early hour. The only bullock team on the ground completed its task in a manner that elicited a "special mention" from the judges. Mr. Lockhart Morton exhibited some machines admirably adapted for this colony: one especially, a digging scoop, would prove a great acquisition in the northern districts of Victoria, as it is well adapted for rapidly constructing water holes, the want of which makes many runs almost useless. It is well worthy the attention of our railway contractors.—*Age*.

The *Argus*, alluding to the progress of agriculture in Victoria, as shown in the statistical returns last collected, states that the number of occupiers of purchased land has increased in one year from 7523 to 10,260, and the number of acres in their possession from 1,532,348 to 2,113,134, of which 179,982 were under crop in the year ending with March, 1857, while in the year last passed there were 237,729 acres, or an increase of more than 30 per cent. In point of produce, the average yield of a few crops last year was much less than usual, a somewhat smaller quantity of wheat, for instance, having been taken off a greater breadth of land than was under this grain in 1857; still, we find that the quantity of oats has been nearly doubled, and the quantity of barley increased in a still larger degree. Hay, potatoes, and almost every other crop, except maize, show an increase proportionate to what might be expected from the large addition to the number of acres under cultivation.

The number of soldiers in Victoria who make themselves amenable to the criminal law is stated by the *Herald* to be really alarming. Already several men of the 40th are undergoing various terms of imprisonment; while last week a man was committed to take his trial for rape, and another has been committed for a double burglary in Melbourne.

At an adjourned meeting of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, held at Geelong on the 13th, the proposition agreed to at the previous meeting, of offering the line to the Government, payment to be made in debentures bearing six per cent., was brought up; and it having been announced that no answer had been received from the Executive, the meeting adjourned "till Wednesday."

It will, perhaps, be remembered by many of our readers that a brother of the well-known Mr. Black, who for so long has been surveying on the Campaspe, was missed on Sunday, the 6th ultimo. It appears that on that occasion, Mr. W. Black and another had to cross the Campaspe, which was very much swollen at the time. His friend crossed over by the trunk of a tree felled across the stream, but Mr. Black deeming this too dangerous preferred to descend to the crossing-place at a lower point, and so separated from his fellow-traveller. Since that moment, no tidings of his fate had been received until Monday last, when his swollen corpse was found floating near Mr. Lucas' station. It is supposed that he must have missed his footing and fallen into the stream, when he became entangled by the branches of some submerged tree till the process of decomposition freed the corpse and brought it to the surface. We understand that Dr. Roche will set out this day to hold an inquest upon the remains.—*Bendigo Mercury*.

For some short time the Chinese at Fryer's Creek appeared to have been in great luck in finding some very handsome large nuggets. Some of these they have successfully passed off on eight or nine of our storekeepers. On Monday last Messrs. Bell and Holmes purchased one for £39 17s. 6d., which has turned out to be a regular shicer. The Messrs. Moore have been victimised to about the same amount. Mr. Keast has also been a sufferer, as well as Messrs. Coyle and Millar. It is thought that the full extent of the frauds have not been discovered. One Chinaman was arrested yesterday when offering one, eighteen ounces, for sale, and three spurious nuggets got in his possession. The imitation is most perfect, even to the setting-in of a small piece of quartz in the substance. The external coating of gold is sufficiently thick to resist the action of acid—in fact, they seem to be the production of a master hand. Only three Chinamen are in custody as yet, but the police are using every exertion to find out the principals.—*Miner's Right*.

MAITLAND COMMERCIAL AND MARKETS.

GENERAL trade has been fair, but no extraordinary amount of activity has prevailed during the week. Country orders but slowly arrive, and in this branch of business an improvement is shortly looked for from the near approach of the shearing season, at which time a reaction always takes place. The town trade remains the same as reported in our last, no change is discernible. Sales in draperies and articles of clothing are brisk. Teams are plentiful, and the supply is greater than the demand. Rates remain unaltered, but have a downward tendency. Teas are very scarce, and have slightly advanced in figure since our last quotations. Unless heavy shipments arrive, of which there seems little probability, teas will, without fail, realise high prices. Sugars remain without alteration; holders are, however, firm at ruling rates. Rice still continues scarce, but no alteration in price has taken place. Spirits are dull of sale, and present no feature worthy of notice. The market will not undergo much alteration until the arrival of advices by the overdue mail steamer. The irregularity of the ocean mail service is a source of much annoyance to business houses, and in many instances occasions losses of a pecuniary nature. In wool no sales are reported, neither do we hear of any arrivals. Hides have been purchased at from 2s 9d to 7s 6d; the demand is fair. Sheepskins are quoted at from 4d to 5½d per lb., according to quality. Tallow is scarce and in much demand. A few small lots have been purchased, at from 39s to 40s per cwt. Good samples of station tallow command higher rates. Soap is quoted at 36s per cwt., and candles at 7d per lb. by the box. The flour market still remains firm, and millers show no disposition to lower ruling rates. Sales are brisk, principally for consumption, but no speculations have been made. It is expected that the next mail will contain advices authorising the purchase of more flour for the Indian Government. Holders of barrel flour are therefore quietly holding out. The last sales have not yet, we learn, been shipped as no vessel suitable could be procured. In wheat there has been little doing. But few samples have been offered. Purchases have been made at from 7s 6d to 7s 9d, and 8s per bushel has been given for a lot of a superior quality. The scarcity of stocks in this district becomes daily more apparent. We have been told by a reliable authority that it would be difficult to purchase 1000 bushels in a day's ride through the district. We notice, however, that one firm has this week imported 4000 bushels of wheat from the neighbouring colony of Victoria—the Iris, from Warrnambool, having landed that quantity during the week at Newcastle. The sample of the wheat was shown to us. It is a fine plump heavy grain, very much similar to Adelaide wheat. The importation of wheat from Victoria into a district noted for its agricultural capabilities is rather a novel feature. Warrnambool is situated on the coast, between Melbourne and Adelaide. Maize has taken a further decline in figure, and is dull of sale. No sales have been effected, as settlers refuse to take the price offered—from 4s 3d to 4s 9d. Hay also has declined in figure. This result has doubtless been occasioned by the recent importations from Tasmania. Sales are dull. Lucerne hay may now be quoted at from £5 to £8 per ton; and oaten hay from £5 to £9 per ton. Oats are in demand, at from 8s 6d to 9s per bushel; and Cape barley at from 9s to 9s 6d per bushel. In farm produce, bacon is quoted at from 7d to 9d per lb. wholesale, retail 1s per lb.; and hams from 7d to 9d per lb. wholesale, retail 1s per lb. In dairy produce, butter is quoted at 1s 9d per lb. wholesale, retail 2s per lb.; salt butter 1s 6d per lb. wholesale, retail 1s 9d per lb.; and cheese from 7d to 8d per lb. wholesale, retail, 10½d per lb. In poultry, fowls are quoted at 2s 6d per pair; ducks 2s 6d per pair; and geese and turkeys 7s 6d each wholesale. Eggs are quoted at from 1s 3d to 1s 6d per dozen wholesale, retail 1s 9d per dozen. In vegetables, potatoes are quoted at from 12s to 13s per cwt. wholesale, retail 15s per cwt., and 2½d per lb.; cabbages from 3s to 5s per dozen wholesale, retail from 5d to 9d each; pumpkins from 2s to 3s per dozen wholesale, retail from 4d to 9d each; turnips 3s per dozen bunches wholesale, retail 4d per bunch; green onions 3s per dozen bunches wholesale, retail 4d per bunch; and eschalots 3s per dozen bunches wholesale, retail 4d per bunch. In fruit, oranges are quoted at from 8d to 1s per dozen wholesale, retail from 1d to 1½d each; and lemons from 3d to 6d per dozen wholesale, retail from 6d to 1s per dozen.

MAITLAND STOCK MARKET.—Since our last report we have had a fair supply of fat cattle in this market, an unexpected lot or two having arrived. Prices have rather given way from last week's quotations. Result of sales: 58 head fat cattle, middling, £5 1s; 12 ditto, ditto, £4 8s; 102 ditto, inferior, £3 1s 6d; 16 ditto, prime, £7; 460 fat sheep at 18s; 5 pair working bullocks and dray, £71; 1 pair working bullocks, £8 2s 6d; 9 store bullocks, £3 6s each; 2 ditto heifers for £11; 16 horses, broken, £7 to £12 each. DODDS and Co.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday Evening.

The Tomogonops arrived to-day from Glasgow, with a general cargo of merchandise.

The English mail is ten days overdue on Monday, and no tidings have been heard of her at Melbourne up to the 15th instant. This delay is very vexatious, and is a great hindrance to business of every description.

The half-yearly general meeting of the Exchange Company will be held on Monday (this day), at 12 o'clock.

By the Wonga Wonga we have Melbourne papers to the 15th instant. From the *Argus* we extract the following:—

The money market has been comparatively quiet during the month. The financial operations for the railway loan have been completed, and no other disturbing influence has been at work. Both contracts for main trunk lines are now let, and the works on that from Melbourne to Sandhurst are already in course of prosecution. Messrs. Evans, Merry, and Co., the contractors for the line from Geelong to Ballaarat, have paid into the Treasury the £30,000 required according to the terms of the contract to be deposited in the Treasury as security, and these works will be commenced forthwith. There has been some tightness in the money market, the chief cause of which was the small money value of the business transacted in comparison with the heaviness of stocks; but complaints have been fewer during the last week. The returns of the banks for the past quarter are looked for with interest, but they have not yet been published.

We referred, a few days ago, to the exhorbitant rates of discount charged by the banks of this city. The matter is, we believe, under consideration, and the rates will probably be lowered in a short time. The same subject is being taken up at Melbourne. The *Argus* says "The policy of the banks in raising the minimum rate of discount at the beginning of the year from 7 to 8 per cent. has been freely discussed lately, and the practical opinion of the mercantile and trading classes appears to be, on the whole, against it, and the accompanying practice of granting interest on deposits of current accounts. The Oriental Bank; the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank; and the Colonial Bank of Australasia have for some time granted a liberal interest—from 2 to 2½ per cent. per annum—on the daily balance of current accounts. The other banks, by mutual consent, began with the new year to allow at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balance of current accounts of not less than £200. The Chamber of Commerce have been invited, on the report of the standing committee, to express an opinion on those two movements, which invitation was responded to by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:—"The attention of your committee having been directed to the present rates of discount charged by the banks, and their system of allowing interest on deposits, they are of opinion, after due consideration of the subject, that the rates of discount are excessive, being neither justified by the state of trade nor the value of money, and that there is no reason why the rates of discount should not be governed here by the laws which determine the rates elsewhere. As to the question of allowing interest on deposits, which is alleged by the banks as a reason for increasing their rates of discount, your committee are of opinion that allowing interest on current accounts and deposits on call is prejudicial to the commercial interests of the colony, and should be discontinued."

Of banks, gold, a Melbourne mint, the share market, money and exchanges, the same paper speaks as follows:

The amount of gold transmitted hence to Sydney for coinage, and the expense and delay involved in the operation, taken into consideration with the advantages that would accrue to this community from the facility of having its gold assayed and certified on the spot, and its gold circulation supplemented in proportion to its requirements, have suggested to the Chamber of Commerce the expediency of establishing a branch of the Royal Mint in Melbourne, and a memorial has been presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that steps may be taken for the accomplishment of this object.

A new local banking institution has just been launched into existence, under the title of the National Bank of Australasia, under favourable auspices. The shares, which have been all applied for, are in process of allotment, and the bank will commence business as soon as the legal preliminaries have been completed.

In the stock and share market there has been a general feeling of firmness, and prices are well maintained. Bank of Victoria, Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, and Melbourne Gas and Coke Company's shares, have been in demand. The sale of the month comprise Victoria Government debentures, at £105; South Australian Government debentures, long dates, at £105; City of Melbourne bonds, at £100; Colonial Bank shares, £5 19s. to £6; Colonial Insurance shares, £2 to £2 2s.; Melbourne Gas and Coke Company's shares, at 42½ per cent. cum. div., and 40 per cent. ex div.

Money is very freely offered outside the banks, on mortgage of good properties, at from 8 to 10 per cent. For commercial purposes the banks charge:—For bills under 95 days' currency, 8 per cent.; from 95 to 125 days, 9 per cent.; over 125 days, 10 per cent.; and on overdrawn accounts, 10 per cent.

Exchange on England is at par for 60 days' sight, and at 1 per cent. premium for amounts under £50, for 30 days' sight. Freight on gold, by direct steamers or sailing vessels, 3d per ounce, deliverable in London; insurance, 1½ per cent.; by the overland route, ¾ per cent.—that is, 7d per ounce as nearly as possible—insurance, 1½d to 1¾d per cent.

The commerce of the colony, as seen through the medium of the statistics of the port of Melbourne, shows that steps are being made in the way towards a healthier condition. The imports during the first half of the current year were of the value of the current year were of the value of £6,493,906, against £7,289,684 for the corresponding period of the previous year, while the exports were nearly equal in value for both periods. In the following table the values are given weekly for both periods:—

Week ending.		Imports. 1857.	Imports. 1858.	Exports. 1857.	Exports. 1858.
Jan.	9	£175,135	£285,196	£313,635	£112,868
,,	16	328,724	478,888	361,940	365,634
,,	23	284,363	242,991	117,424	282,488
,,	30	594,787	180,097	391,458	259,907
Feb.	6	262,135	450,133	291,940	405,342
,,	13	258,947	306,479	282,860	160,916
,,	20	247,122	161,539	130,921	228,426
,,	27	156,004	218,768	239,026	413,458
March	6	314,996	344,162	336,242	216,079
,,	13	367,508	2 6,966	235,311	307,588
,,	20	399,519	230,377	256,983	267,780
,,	27	332,779	231,193	311,488	37,179
April	3	338,928	159,467	246,259	394,932
,,	10	143,384	537,972	151,527	503,661
,,	17	252,338	245,716	89,592	230,410
,,	24	317,321	139,866	247,648	283,146
May	1	188,291	228,267	518,221	123,324
,,	8	189,949	222,937	180,052	246,247
,,	15	164,996	217,707	174,789	421,956
,,	22	272,151	296,736	545,839	375,720
,,	29	396,770	135,485	123,726	24,064
June	5	232,756	211,819	91,504	29,217
,,	12	205,437	192,426	388,627	460,728
,,	19	251,067	200,613	217,751	188,225
,,	26	398,143	128,131	128,237	217,030
July	3	220,134	150,782	414,655	353,949
		£7,289,684	£6,493,906	£6,882,555	£6,878,769

In the first period the account stood:—

Imports	£7,289,684
Exports	6,882,555
Balance against the colony	£407,129

In the second period:—

Imports	£6,493,906
Exports	6,878,769
Balance in favour of the colony	£384,863

In the import market there has been a period of prolonged dulness. At the same time, trade has been sound, and the paucity of transactions may be regarded as a satisfactory symptom in a market over-stocked as this is. Speculation has been altogether checked, and transactions, if made, have been for consumption. A reference to the tables in other columns of the imports and exports for the first half of the year, as compared with those of the first half of 1857, will show the enormous quantities of general merchandise which have been received, notwithstanding the reports of diminished shipments. Those of the second period have been below those of the first, but to a very trifling amount, while they are still in very many cases in excess of the consumption; and it must be remembered that the parcels now arriving come upon the top of the accumulations of a long period of overtrading, on the part of shippers, to the whole group of the Australian colonies. In looking over these tables, it will be as well to bear in mind the number of the population of the colony.

The following is mentioned as an inconvenience in connexion with Geelong and the Melbourne Railway:—

The inhabitants of Geelong are just now feeling the inconvenience attending the refusal by the directors of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway to convey the mails. In consequence of this refusal, the mails for the Emeu by way of Melbourne have to be made up on the evening of the 14th instant. A supplementary mail will be sent by way of Queenscliffe on the 15th, closing at 5.30 p.m. The *Advertiser* remarks on this:—"The time announced for closing the mails at the General Post Office is, for registered letters and newspapers 4 p.m., and for letters 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant; and a glance at the above notice will show our readers that, by the carrying out of this one mail per diem system, an entire day will in this instance be lost to correspondents in this district. We have heard that the matter has been taken up by the Chamber of Commerce, and a letter forwarded to the hon. the Postmaster-General, requesting that provision may be made for the conveyance of mails to Melbourne by the 2.15 p.m. train on Thursday; and if the application is successful a notice to that effect will be posted early to-day.

Although we value highly the privilege of a supplementary mail via Queenscliff, there is not that absolute certainty of its being embarked when forwarded by that route, which attaches to mails transmitted via Melbourne. The former are to be put on board, wind and weather permitting; but there is no difficulty, and consequently no peradventure, in connection with the shipment of the latter.

The adjourned general meeting of the shareholders of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, held at Geelong, on Tuesday, was adjourned to to-morrow (Wednesday), in consequence of the non-receipt of the reply of the Government to the proposition submitted to them for the disposal of the line. It transpired, however, that it was known that the Government had refused to entertain the offer in its present shape.

In *Clough's Weekly Melbourne Circular*, of 10th July, the following quotations are given:—

Wool.—In the absence of advices of the home markets, consequent on the non-arrival of the mail, this market remains flat; there has been, however, a disposition on the part of buyers to operate at a further reduction in price than the last accounts would justify holders in accepting.

Tallow.—There has been good enquiry for this article during the week, and we have sold some parcels of superior mutton, at from £53 to £55 per ton; beef and mixed, at £41 to £45 per ton.

Hides.—This week, hides have come forward more freely, and prices have been paid for really good parcels, from 9s. to 12s. 6d. each.

Sheepskins are coming forward freely this week, and are worth from 5d. to 6d. per lb.

The *Age*, of July 15, publishes Messrs. S. Graham and Co.'s *Metropolitan Circular*, containing the following commercial report:—

Boots and Shoes.—There is a full supply of seasonable goods, which move off steadily at remunerative prices.

Drapery.—The trade is reported to be improving. Stocks are commensurate for all requirements, and prices ruling indicate this department being in a healthy condition.

Ironmongery.—Although the importations have been heavy, the consumption is so great that prices generally are firm, and some few articles, as will be seen from our quotations, have advanced.

Metals.—Corrugated iron of the best make sells easily at former rates. Zinc and lead continue to improve. Bar iron is gradually rising, with a fair supply.

Building Materials.—Slates remain low. Cements of the favourite makers are being extensively used, but without influencing prices. Buildings on private account are being deferred until the effect on the labour market of the large public works lately entered upon shall become manifest, for it is now supposed that they will most probably decline.

Timber.—Many public sales have been recently held, but the prices have been very uniform.

Coal, in consequence of the mildness of the season, has not been much required for domestic use. It has also been easy to bring wood to town for fuel, which has exerted an influence against coal.

Furniture is being brought forward in large quantities, and fetching prices which leave a profit to the importer.

Glass and earthenware have, after being many months unsaleable, improved, and the latter article is in good request if well assorted.

Horse Feed has not been so stationary for some weeks past. Prices are without change, and the amount of business doing limited. Bran is rather lower.

Potatoes.—The market is very full, and prices, as will be seen by the lists, are much lower; arrivals are frequent from New Zealand while former shipments are not cleared out; Circular Head have sold very low. There is but a limited business doing; exportations have been made to Adelaide, but only for change of seed. The tendency of the market is decidedly downward.

Flour is without material change, but the indications are for lower rates.

Provisions.—Hams of prime quality are very saleable at high quotations. Butter in fine condition is scarce, and commands extreme rates. Cheese of the first class is out of market.

Candles.—Belmont sperms are lower.

Fruits, dried, still remain above the usual price. Oilmen's stores are higher, and choice goods are in brisk demand.

Rice.—The demand is steady, and prices are very firm.

Sugars.—This market is very steady, and prices are fully sustained. Teas of choice kinds is eagerly sought after, and our quotations can be readily procured.

Sacks.—Dundee bags are dull of sale, but gunnies are exceedingly scarce.

Tobacco has undergone no change in price. Manila No. 2 cheroots have advanced.

Liquids.—Brandy is rather higher, as is also rum; gin is plentiful. Wines: Port of first quality is wanted; first-class sherries are nearly all out of the market. Ale in bulk is lower. Bottled malt liquors are plentiful, and slow of sale.

From South Australia we have advices via Melbourne, to the 10th instant. The correspondent of the *Argus* reports as follows:—

Holders of flour are evidencing a very strong determination to keep up the price, and, rather than accept lower rates here, our millers have during the last few days been shipping it to Melbourne in lots of from 20 to 30 tons. Fifty tons of Poole's (a good country brand) were sold yesterday at £18, and a small lot of Harrison's to-day at the same figure. Large parcels of wheat are very readily taken at 7s 9d to 7s 10d. The dry unseasonable weather which has prevailed here for the last fortnight awakened some fears for the next year's crop; but last night and to-day rain has fallen plentifully, and there is promise of more. The late-sown crops require rain very badly. Bran is firm at 1s 10d, but there is little doing in oats and barley. Pressed hay realised £7 per ton. copper £105. There is nothing doing just now in wool.

There have been two or three small failures lately, and in one case, that of Marks and Co., the liabilities are heavy—estimated at over £30,000. English exporters will be the chief losers. Trade generally is dull, but the failures referred to have not been of a character to excite any uneasiness.

Advices from Rio Janeiro, dated the 26th of February, report the flour market as much changed, with six thousand nine hundred and ninety-five barrels on hand. Gallegos sold at 21 dollars 40 cents. Coffee was firm, but little doing in the article; one hundred and twenty thousand bags on hand.—*Melbourne Herald*.

CAUTION TO LETTER WRITERS.—On the 7th June a letter was despatched on business of importance from the office of the *Evening Mail* to a gentleman at Albury. This morning, July 9, the letter was returned from the Dead Letter Office with "Detained for 2d. postage," impressed upon the corner; the sender having forgotten that Albury was "over the Border," and having therefore attached a fourpenny instead of a sixpenny stamp to the missive. So it returns to the writer thirty-two days after date, and a business negotiation of considerable moment is frustrated because the Post-office authorities refuse to collect the twopenny deficit at the other end, or to forward a letter which is inadvertently stamped with an insufficient number of heads. Surely in such cases some less extreme measure might be resorted to than that of consigning an epistle for a month to the limbo of the Dead Letter Office. Supposing that the communication thus detained, instead of referring to a business transaction, had involved a matter of life and death;—what anxiety and misery might be occasioned by the detention for a whole month of a letter imploring a relative or friend to hasten to the bed-side of the writer, stricken with a mortal illness; or of any other communication of an equally urgent character.—*Bee* via *Mail of Friday*.

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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following recognised NEWS' AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—

CITY AND SUBURBAN AGENCY.

F. Larter	...	Constitution House, South Head Road.
John Airs	...	No. 15, Kent-street, North.
Thomas Pierce	...	Corner of Yurong and Stanley streets.
William Malsbury	...	35, Parramatta-street
William Hogan	...	113, King-street East.
F. Codner	...	(for Glebe,) 402, Brickfield-hill.
Benjamin Lee	...	(Old HERALD Office,) Lower George-street
F. Codner	...	555, Brickfield Hill.
Peter Munro	...	25, Woolloomooloo-street
James M'Kinlay	...	Paddington, opposite Barracks.
Messrs. Perdriau and Co	...	Balmain.
W. Davey	...	North Shore
F. Maclean	...	Rushcutter's Bay.
Thomas Grace	...	Postmaster, Toll Bar, Waverley.
Mrs. Fleming	...	Postmistress, Pyrmont.
J. B. Mummery	...	Chemist, Newtown.
James Dole	...	Camperdown.
Mr. Williams	...	Post Office, Petersham.
Mr. Daniel Kelly	...	Five Dock.
P. M'Grath	...	Longbottom, Concord, &c
W. West	...	Post Office, Botany Road.
	COUNTRY.	
William Abraham	...	Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt-Town.
R. Mason	...	Parramatta.
James Manfield	...	Smithfield.
H. Goerts	...	Liverpool
Thomas Fisher	...	Campbelltown
George Pope	...	Kissing Point, Ryde.
R. Blair	...	East and West Maitland.
John Wisdom	...	Morpeth
R. Doherty	...	Raymond Terrace.
C. Cottrell	...	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
Bishop and Cullum	...	Newcastle.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD," containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY —INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DAYS OF GRACE IN LIFE ASSURANCE.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The Directors of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, having had under consideration the late legal decision in the Court of Common Pleas, in "Pritchard v. the Merchants' and Tradesmens' Assurance Society," beg to notify to the members, and the public generally, that the following is, and has been, the practice of their office, viz., To allow, without prejudice to the interest of the assured, thirty days for the payment of a premium, after the time stipulated in the policy; and in the event of the life assured dying during the days of grace, the sum assured will be paid after deduction of the premium then due on the year. By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, secretary.
Sydney, 22nd June, 1858.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 119, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.—Applications for Insurance received daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Rate of Premiums, &c., to be obtained at the office. J. B. METCALF, Ship and Insurance Broker. September 20, 1856.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,260,000 sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special agreement.
Goods and stock-in-trade of a non-hazardous description deposited in any building, will be insured at the same rate as the building itself, but general merchandise, including all goods not specially hazardous, coming within the usually accepted application of the term, deposited in first-class stores, will be treated as non-hazardous and insured as such.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
N.B.—This company holds itself responsible for all loss to property insured by its policies that can be traced as having resulted from the effects of fire, such as in addition to actual destruction by the flames, damage done by smoke or water, or on removal at the suggestion of the agency or other competent authority, such as the police or firemen; any loss by breakage or deterioration, or from articles missing or stolen—their existence of course having been satisfactorily authenticated, and the company will further make good any loss that may be sustained to property by destruction at the order of the authorities to arrest the spread of a conflagration.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place.

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—Mr. HENRY L. ROBERTS has been appointed sole collector for this Institution in the city and suburbs of Sydney. ALFRED H. STEPHEN.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
3 " " " 15 days
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £700,000.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS granted, bearing INTEREST the respective rates of 3, 4, or 5 per cent. per annum, according to amount and the period for which the money lodged.
BILLS FOR DISCOUNT received DAILY until 12 o'clock noon.
Sydney, April, 1858. EDWIN BRETT, manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—
Per annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 14 ditto ditto ... ... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months ditto ... ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... ... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ... ... 5½ ditto
And on deposits of large amounts according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, 19th April

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum:
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

MORWOOD and ROGERS' Patent Galvanised Tinned Iron Tiles.
NOTICE AND CAUTION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a bill in Equity has been filed in the Supreme Court, on behalf of the patentees, and holders of letters of registration under the Act of Council 16th Victoria, No. 24 of the above manufacture, of which a specification was duly deposited in the proper office, and that an injunction, bearing date the 16th day of June instant, has been granted against the firm of Flower, Salting, and Co., restraining the sale of certain tiles, not the patentees' manufacture, but corresponding with the patented tiles, which have been recently received by them as consignees for SALE in contravention of the rights of the patentees: And all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, selling, or dealing in any tiles of the kind and description last abovementioned, not of the patentees' manufacture, and against in any manner infringing their patent and letters of registration. Dated this 24th day of June, 1858.
SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors for Mr. E. C. Weekes, Attorney for the patentees.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS —BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 176, George-street Sydney, are purchasers.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of GEORGE WANT, of Parramatta, in the colony of New South Wales, solicitor, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to this honorable Court in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, at the expiration of fourteen days from the date hereof, that probate of the last will and testament of the above named deceased may be granted to ANNIE BLACKFORD WANT, of Parramatta aforesaid, the sole executrix in the said will named.
Dated this sixteenth day of July, A.D. 1858.
W. W. BILLYARD, Proctor for the said executrix, 139, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, by indenture bearing date the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, made between Charles Wheeler of Ipswich, in the County of Stanley, and Colony of New South Wales, agent, of the first part, Nehemiah Bartley, of Brisbane, in the county and colony aforesaid, merchant, Frederick Augustus Forbes, of Ipswich, aforesaid, merchant, John Clark Foote, of the same place, storekeeper, Thomas Heys Jones, of the same place, ironmonger, and William Besser, of the same place, agent, as trustees for themselves, and all other the creditors of the said Charles Wheeler, of the second part, and the several persons and bodies corporate named in a schedule to the said deed of the third part, the said Charles Wheeler did convey and assign unto the said Nehemiah Bartley, Frederick Augustus Forbes, John Clark Foote, Thomas Heys Jones, and William Besser, as such trustees as aforesaid, all his estate and effects whatsoever, and that the said assignments was executed in the presence of and attested by John Rankin, Esq., a Justice of the Peace. And notice is hereby given that such deed is at the office of Arthur Macalister, solicitor, Bell-street, Ipswich, aforesaid, for inspection and execution by the creditors of the said Charles Wheeler. Dated at Ipswich, this eighth day of July, A.D. 1858.

CHARLES WHEELER
NEHEMIAH BARTLEY,
F. A. FORBES,
J. C. FOOTE,
THOS. H. JONES,
W. BESSER.

Witness: JOHN RANKIN, J.P.
WILLIAM DRANE, Solicitor, 9, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO TRAVELLERS on the SOUTHERN ROAD.—Mr. GALVIN begs to inform travellers on the Southern Road, that a coach starts from the Camden Inn, for the train, twice daily, viz., half-past 6 a.m., and 3 p.m. Mr. G. intends to keep horses at livery at Sydney prices, on the best of hay and corn or oats. Mr. G. guarantees gentlemen leaving their horses at the Camden Inn having them fresh for the road on their return.

PASBULA, TWOFOLD BAY.—ROBERT BECK, in sincerely thanking the inhabitants of the above vicinity for their kind patronage, would beg leave to announce that he has added the wine and spirit trade to his store-keeping business; and, being determined to have no other than the very best goods in that line, hopes by this and selling at the smallest profits, to be found worthy of their continued support.

JUST LANDED, by the undersigned, ex Lizzie Oakford, 12 cases of White's, Fuller's, and Jenkinson's Hats, of the best quality and most fashionable shapes; also a large assortment of French Felt Hats, Caps, gold lace bands, braids, &c., &c. B. MOUNTCASTLE, manufacturer and importer, George-street and Market-street. Hats and caps made to order. Business closed at 7, Saturday excepted.

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The undersigned having been appointed agent for this highly esteemed article, purchasers may avoid the numerous imitations by applying to him direct, —through whose agency wholesale dealers may import the sauce direct from Lea and Perrin. S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

ORANGE TREES, Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Nectarine, Apricot, Fig, Quince, Guava, Cherimolia, &c., &c., &c., together with every description of fruit and forest tree; ornamental shrub and flowering plants, in large variety. On SALE, by SHEPHERD and CO., Wholesale, Retail, and Export Nurserymen. Orders for the interior and for export executed with care, punctuality, and despatch. Address, Darling Nursery, Sydney.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—GOLDRING and CO., of 198 George-street, Sydney, beg to inform the public, that they have just received, per Isabella C. Jones, a choice collection of Musical Instruments, namely, German and English concertinas, flageolets, flutes, piccolos, Exhibition flutinas, polka-accordeons with reg. stops, guitars, violins, patent-revolve cornets, musical boxes with drum and bells, &c., &c.; also, empty cases for guitars, violins, concertinas, flutes, and cornets. All kinds of musical instruments tuned and repaired on the premises.

FOR SALE, an English best Billiard Table, complete, with all et ceteras; price, £90. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of every description constantly on SALE at BATCHELDER'S and O'NEILL'S, 57, Collins-street East, Melbourne. Price list forwarded to a dress. Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the colonies.

BILIOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS are a great source of worry, annoyance, and destructiveness to those who are unfortunately troubled with them; they frequently lead to the worst phases of human suffering, yet how many are thus afflicted, unknowing the means of cure placed within their grasp; to such we can only say just take a few boxes of Holloway's Pills, according to the directions laid down by Professor Holloway, and your ailments will quickly leave you; in short, all the diseases incidental to the human frame may be quickly subdued by these inestimable Pills. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world; and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

SEED OATS! SEED OATS!—Just received, a lot of very fine seed Oats, particularly adapted for late sowing, from their rapid growth. Seed oats from this store are warranted to grow, and a written guarantee given, if required. A fine sample of black oats; also, seed Wheat, red and white, on SALE, at FERRIS'S Stores, 239 Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.

COAL, Charcoal, Coke, Firewood, and Lime, of the best quality, delivered in the City or Suburbs. Every bag of coal is weighed, and contains 112 lbs. nett. Dry wood cut by steam, any length required. Fresh lime always on hand. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

MESSRS. THOMAS BARKER and CO. invite inspection by merchants, storekeepers, shippers, &c., of their extensive stock of Colonial-made Bedford Cords, Shepherds' Plaid, and Plain Tweed, manufactured expressly for winter wear from first-class colonial wool. Cloth Factory, Sussex-street, Sydney.

SELLING OFF, Selling Off.—J. MASSEY, Boot and Shoe Maker, Brickfield-hill, begs to inform the public that the whole of his superior stock of boots and shoes is now being sold off, without any regard to original cost, for a fortnight only; at the end of which time the remaining portion will positively be sold by public auction; also, the lease, fixtures, goodwill, &c., unless disposed of by private contract. Parties requiring best quality goods, at the price of common goods, are requested to make their purchases at once, as this is a bona fide selling off, as the following prices will prove:—

MEN'S.
Men's really good long wellingtons, from 12s.
Ditto patent dress wellingtons, from 18s.
Ditto ditto short ditto, from 15s.
Ditto patent dress elastic side boots (Homan's, maker), from 14s.
Ditto stout calf E S. boots, from 11s.
Ditto stout calf short wellingtons, 10s.
Ditto best nailed bluchers, from 7s. 6d.
Ditto calf bluchers, sprigged, from 6s. 6d.
Ditto oxford shoes, from 5s. 6d.
Ditto strong watertights from 10s.
Ditto enamelled napoleons, from 25s.
Ditto carpet and buff morning slippers, from 1s. 9d.

WOMEN'S.
Women's cashmere boots, from 3s.
Ditto ditto black soles, from 5s.
Ditto ditto, elastic sides, from 4s.
Ditto cloth, double sole boots, from 5s. 6d.
Ditto leather, ditto boots, from 4s. 6d.
Ditto patent leather shoes (really good), from 3s. 6d.
Ditto best bronze morocco shoes, from 5s.
Ditto lasting shoes, from 2s. 6d.
Ditto leather shoes, from 3s.
Ditto carpet and Berlin slippers, from 1s. 6d.
Ditto wood clogs, from 9d.
Ditto French clogs, from 1s.
Ditto G. P. goloshes, from 2s. 6d.
Children's black and coloured shoes, from 1s.
Ditto ditto boots, from 1s. 6d.
And every other article equally low—in fact, no reasonable offer will be refused. Wholesale buyers supplied at a still further reduction.
Observe—for two weeks only.
J. MASSEY, Brickfield-hill.

BOOTS and SHOES.—W. SOOLE has just received, per Maid of Judah, a fresh supply of ladies' kid and cashmere military heel boots of the best quality; also,
Gents' prime calf wellington boots, 10s. 6d.
Ditto ditto half-wellington ditto, 10s. 6d.
Ditto best patent calf wellington boots, 25s.
Ditto calf blucher boots 6s. 6d.
Ditto slippers, in great variety, 2s. 6d.
Ditto very best goloshes, 5s. 6d.
Ladies' kid military heel boots, 7s. 6d.
Ditto kid double sole boots, 8s., 8s. 6d.
Ditto cashmere adelaide boots, 4s. 6d.
Ditto ditto best quality, 6s. 6d.
Ditto ditto elastic side ditto, 8s. 6d.
Ditto cloth boots, double soles, 5s. 6d.
Ditto patent calf shoes, 2s. 6d.
Ditto very best goloshes, 4s. 6d.
Children's boots, shoes, and goloshes of every description, at greatly reduced prices.
WILLIAM SOOLE, 404, George-street.

B. MOUNTCASTLE having purchased Mr. J. Lublin's Stock and interest in his trade, begs to inform his (Mr. J. Lublin's) friends that he has removed the business to his old-established shops in Market and George streets.

COALS for SALE.—200 tons, G. and C. Co.'s, ex Gazelle. HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

COLONIAL BOOTS, ready closed for the last, always on hand. W. SMITH, 2, Swan-st., Brickfield-hill.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.—Great Clearing-out Sale.—
Will be continued for a few days longer.
Cheap Silks!
Cheap Silks!
Cheap French Merinos!
Cheap French Merinos!
G. C. TUTING, Beverley House, Pitt-street.
G. C. TUTING is continuing to clear out his winter stock at desperate prices.
French merinos
Silks
Mantles
Flannels
Blankets
Drapery
Millinery
Hosiery
Ribbons, &c., &c., &c.
G. C. TUTING, Pitt-street.

VELVET PILE CARPETS, 3s. 11d. per yard, by the piece, at COUTIN and GRIFFITHS', King-street.

RICH TAPESTRY CARPETS, 3s 7½d. per yard, by the piece at COUTIN and GRIFFITHS', King-st.

AXMINSTER and Velvet Pile Hearthrugs, in endless variety, at COUTIN and GRIFFITHS', King-st.

COUTIN and GRIFFITHS, have purchased a large lot of Silk, for cash, and intend offering the same, for this week's sale, at the following very low prices. The above are all fresh goods.
No. 1 lot—Rich checks and glaces, £1 18s. for 12 yards, wide width
No. 2 lot—Ditto ditto, £2 2s. ditto ditto
No. 3 lot—Ditto ditto, £2 7s. 6d. ditto ditto
No. 4 lot—Ditto ditto £2 17s. 6d. ditto ditto
Rich black gros, 23s. 6d. ditto ditto
Rich ducape, 27s. 6d. ditto ditto
With a large assortment black and coloured French and English glaces.

OPERA CLOAKS.—COUTIN and GRIFFITHS have opened, this day, a choice lot of opera cloaks. King-street, 19th July.

635, GEORGE-STREET, 635.—Annual SELLING OFF.—HENRY SELBY begs to inform his customers and the public that on MONDAY, July 19th, and until further notice, he will sell all descriptions of Winter Drapery, at about half-price, and the whole stock having been purchased cheap at auction, he will be enabled to sell such bargains as never before were seen in Sydney!!
Terms, cash only.

		Reduced to
	s. d.	s. d.
214 pieces Hoyle's prints	5 6	2 11
129 ditto fine coburgs	1 0½	0 [illegible]
52 ditto French twills	2 0	1 [illegible]
70 ditto German merinos	2 6	1 10½
Pahurle's French merino, all colours ...		2 11
210 pieces mixed alpacas...	1 0½	0 [illegible]
313 winter dresses, various, 12s. 6d. to	16 6	8 [illegible]
224 rich ditto, ditto ... 18s. 6d. to	25 0	12 [illegible]
118 double tweed shawls ... 10s. 6d. to	15 0	7 [illegible]
195 cloth cloaks ... ... 12s. 6d. to	15 0	8 [illegible]
112 ditto ditto ... ... 17s. 6d. to	25 0	12 [illegible]
All cloaks above	25 0	21 0
137 white counterpanes	6 9	3 6
161 large ditto	10 6	6 6
Quilts in all sizes reduced to the same rates.		
100 pairs 10-4 heavy blankets	16 6	11 9
164 ditto 11-4 Whitney blankets ...	25 0	19 0
65 ditto 12-4 extra super ditto... ...	35 0	25 0
200 pieces fine longcloth	0 5½	0 3
3 7 ditto Horrock's best ditto ...		4½
500 pairs coutille stays	5 6	2 11
187 dozen lambswool and worsted socks, all sizes		4½
94 ditto cashmere gloves, all sizes ...		4½
20 pieces Welsh flannel	1 4½	1 0
13 ditto, the best in Sydney ...		1 6
100 ditto tapestry damasks	4 6	1 10½
90 ditto white dimmity	0 8½	0 5½

Hats, caps, bonnets, ribbons, collars, sleeves, laces, boys' belts, flowers, &c., &c., &c., reduced to about half price.
All goods marked in plain figures, and no abatement.
A list of the reduced price of men's and boys' clothing will be published during the week.
GEORGE SELBY, 635, George-Street.

ANNUAL SELLING OFF.—Furs of all descriptions reduced as follows, at HENRY SELBY'S, 635, George-street, opposite Haymarket:—
All boas and cuffs under 5s. 0d., reduced to 2s. 6d.
All ditto ditto from 5s. 0d. to 7s. 0d., reduced to 4s. 6d.
All ditto ditto from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 0d., reduced to 6s. 6d.
All ditto ditto from 10s. 0d. to 12s. 6d., reduced to 8s. 6d.
All ditto ditto from 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., reduced to 10s. 0d.
All ditto ditto from 17s. 6d. to 25s. 0d., reduced to 15s. 0d.
About 50 real sables, all reduced to 20s. each.

MESSRS. E. MORIES and CO., intending to leave for Europe at the end of the present year, beg to call the attention of their customers to their Clearing-out SALE, at cost price, of all their goods, fixtures, and lease; they have, therefore, the pleasure of offering for sale their goods recently imported, consisting of gold and silver watches of every description, brooches, bracelets, lockets, chains, rings, pins, fancy articles, silver and plated ware of the best manufactures. 394, late 177, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN STEARINE WORKS.—The Composition Mould Candles, manufactured at these works, burn without smoke or smell, and as long as stearine or sperm candles, and give as good a light. The price is within 1 penny per lb. of common mould candles. Each 6 candles are wrapped up separately with the name of the works upon the wrapper.
A. S. W. fine Pale Colonial Hard Soap, first quality, in 112 lb. boxes. To be had at all the principal grocers. Dixon-street, Sydney.

GAS, GAS, GAS.—Now landing, a complete Apparatus for the manufacture of Gas from coal or oil, capable of supplying about 300 lights, and easily worked; the above is now on SALE, on very reasonable terms, and and can be seen and all further particulars obtained on application to Mr. T. J. BOWN, gasfitter, 614, George-street, and corner of Bathurst-street, late Wright's Brewery.

COALS, Charcoal, and Firewood, best quality and lowest prices. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

GUINNESS' XXX PORTER, in excellent condition, direct from Dublin. H. MACHEN and CO., Bridge-st.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT. — HANKS and COMPANY have much pleasure in appearing again before the public, and take the earliest opportunity of advising their friends, that they have at length succeeded in recovering their business in George-street. They at the same time beg to tender their thanks for the unexampled success that has hitherto crowned their efforts, in catering for the public for the last 5 years, and that no effort shall be wanting not only to maintain but to rank higher in public favour and estimation.
In a few days their new arrangements will be completed, with an entire new and well-assorted stock, such as to meet the requirements of all classes of customers.
Australian Tea Mart, 3 9, George-street, opposite the Markets.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—All outstanding accounts against the Trustees in the estate of HANKS and COMPANY, to be sent in for immediate liquidation, to Mr. HANKS, 3 9 George-street.

GOODLET and CO., Timber Merchants, Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge, have for SALE—
50,000 feet 1½, 1, ¾, and ½ inch G. and T. pine flooring and lining
25,000 feet ½-inch dressed and rough pine, very cheap
20,000 feet 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, and ½ inch clear pine, very good
20,000 feet hard and soft weatherboards, at low rates
100,000 feet hard joists, scantling, battens, shingles, &c.
2,000 doors, glass doors, glazed windows, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., &c., very cheap
Marble and wood mantle-pieces, plaster of paris, &c., cheap
Galvanised corrugated iron, tiles, ridging, 4, 4½, and 5 inch guttering, 4, 3, and 2 inch down pipes, &c.
Slates.—Slates, various sizes, reduced in price
20,000 feet prime Baltic deals, solid and cut to order
70,000 palings, 5 and 6 feet; hard and soft laths, battens.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—J. H. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, Sydney, have opened a branch Timber Yard at Campbelltown Railway Station, where they will always be prepared to supply customers with all descriptions of building materials, including doors, glass doors, glazed windows, and slates, at a slight advance on Sydney prices.

150,000 BEST BANGOR SLATES 20 x 10, 18 x 10, and 16 x 10, delivered in town cheaper than shingles, deal battens, &c., &c. GOODLET and CO., timber merchants, foot of Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge.

W. H. ROLFE'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—
50,000 feet 1 in. 1½ pitch pine T. and G. flooring
20,000 feet 1 in., 1¼, 1½ ditto, planed one side, 6 to 12 wide
100,000 " ⅝, ¾, 1 in., 1½ white pine T. and G.
40,000 " ⅝, ¾, 1 in., 1¼, 1½, 1½ 2 in. clear pine
30,000 " 2, 3, and 4 in. Oregon plank and scantling
100,000 " colonial hardwood, shingles, battens, and laths
50,000 " Baltic deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3
Cedar in all thicknesses, doors, sashes, architraves, skirting, mouldings, &c.

JOINERY WORKS and STEAM MOULDING MILLS.—W. FAIRFAX and SON execute orders for every description of Joiners' Work, of first class workmanship and materials, and forwarded to any part of the colony. Doors, window sashes, and frames, skirting mouldings, architraves, &c., to any design and dimensions at the shortest notice. Prices per post. Steam Mills, Woolloomooloo Bay.

COTTAGES of Two, Three, and Four Rooms from £60 and upwards, of best colonial workmanship, ready for immediate erection, and forwarded complete to any part of the colony. Plans, &c., at W. FAIRFAX and SON'S, Woolloomooloo Bay.

SCOTT and JOLLY, Timber Merchants, Bathurst-street, and Sydney Railway Station.
300,000 feet colonial hardwood P. O. shingles, battens, and laths
100,000 ditto Baltic deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3, steam-cut to order
50,000 ditto 1 inch, 1½ inch P. pine T. and G. flooring
60,000 ditto 1 inch white and spruce pine, T. and G.
20,000 ditto carpenters' clear boards
Cedar doors, sashes, mouldings, &c.
Iron bark posts, rails, palings, and spokes, blue gum fellies.

70,000 BEST BANGOR SLATES, 20 x 10, 20 x 12, and 24 x 12. Deal battens cheap. SCOTT and JOLLY.

AT PARTRIDGE'S GALVANIZED IRON WORKS—
Galvanised Corrugated Tinned Iron, straight and curved, in lengths for verandahs, from 4 to 8 feet, 2 feet wide, requiring no rafters
Morewood and Rogers' patent plain galvanised tinned iron, 24, 26, and 28 guage
Ditto tiles, 28 gauge
Ditto ridge capping
Ditto half-round guttering
Ditto O G gutters
Ditto down-piping, all sizes
Rain-water heads and shoes
Gutter and pipe angles
Galvanized iron baths and buckets
Black iron roofing, at 30s. per square
Zinc ditto, at 40s. ditto, very cheap.
All fixings complete for the above articles. Estimates given for fixing. Experienced workmen sent to any part.
103, and 105, Bathurst-street East.

EX LADY HEAD and B. F. HOXIE.—
Gray's two-horse iron ploughs, with extras
Ploughshare wings and mould boards
Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, vyces, &c.
Onions' water tue irons, forge backs, with tue irons
Sheet and plate iron, spring, cast, shear steel, &c.
Portable forges, Wheeler's braces, augers, chisels, &c.
Gilpin's fencing, carpenters' and ship adzes
Felling, mortise, coach, and squaring axes
American picks, Ames' shovels, prospecting pans, &c.
Coil, bullock, trace, and hobble chains
Hames, bullock bows, dog chains and collars
Horseshoes, gent's and ladies saddles, saddlery, &c.
Tinware, tin plates, strip and grain tin
Brushware, table and pocket cutlery
Nails and tacks assorted; fencing wire, &c.
Steam-laid Manila rope, assortments ⅜ to 4 inch
Kent's knife cleaners, copper boilers, holloware, &c.
Solid iron, brass and iron tube bedsteads, cots, &c.
Table and chamber candlesticks, sad irons
Iron pots, camp ovens, oven doors, &c.
Hot air, half-register, Kent, and Gothic stoves
Scales, weights, steelyards, &c., &c.
On SALE at RABONE, FEEZ and CO.'S, Wynyard-street.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR SERVANT'S WAGES—Use one of LEA'S Improved Washing Machines, 15, Park-street.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand,
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

J. T. ARMITAGE and CO. have on SALE, at their new Stores, York-street, opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation,
West India rums, 30 and 10 per cent. o.p.
Geneva, key brand, ¼-cases
Bottled ale and porter, quarts and pints
Cider, in cases
3-bushel bags, 2¼ and 2½ lbs.
Woolbagging and woolpacks, full weight
Salad oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints,
Biscuits, assorted
Candle moulds, framed
Soda ash, Tennant's
Cotton, silk, woollen, and worsted goods
Haberdashery and hosiery
Women's and children's underclothing
Slops
Blankets, white, blue, and red
Flannels
Broadcloths and fancy does
Moleskins, plain and printed
Crape
Boots and shoes, women's, children's, and men's
Brushware, in variety
Candle-cotton
Blacking, Day and Martin's
Best town glue
White lead, oils, and turpentine.
Ironmongery, a large and varied assortment always on hand
Glassware, consisting of wine glasses, tumblers, and decanters
Plate glass, ground, for shop windows
Agents for Messrs. Jonas Brooks and Brothers' threads.

FOR SALE—
15 tons new Patna rice
20 tons cleaned Bengal rice
Oysters and lobsters, 1 and 2 lb. tins, Hambleton, Baker, and Co.'s brand
Salmon, pickled Sacramento, in casks of 140 lbs.
Window sashes and Rosedale cement
Split peas and oatmeal
Belmont and Apollo candles
Mauritius sugar, &c., &c.
A. TANGE and CO., 8, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a variety of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants, Fruit-trees, &c., wholesale and retail. To all wholesale orders a liberal discount allowed.—JOHN SANDERSON, Camden Park.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

IMPORTANT.—H. R. WHITTELL respectfully calls attention to the capacious shed recently erected to enable him to supply dry fuel in wet weather.
Observe.—An allowance will be made, at the rate of one shilling per ton of coals or load of wood, &c., if paid for on delivery to the carman.
Please refer to prices below:—
£1 18s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals, a very superior article
£1 14s. only for the best household coals, most particularly recommended
£1 only for blacksmiths, through a large screen
£1 per load for the very best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut (no other being kept)
Ironbark, charcoal, coke, and breeze, all at low rates
An unlimited supply of screenings on hand
Weight guaranteed—Every bag weighed.
The above prices apply to the city boundaries, beyond which the cartage will be very moderate.
To save his friends' time and trouble, H. R. W. assures them that all orders sent by post will be as faithfully executed as though personally ordered.
WHITTELL'S Old Established Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West. N B.—Right hand side.

BELLAMBI STEAM AND HOUSE COAL.—These superior coals are used by the largest steamers entering Port Jackson, and are successfully consumed in all the steam engines in which they have been tried. As a house coal they will be found the most economical yet introduced into the Sydney market; for the forge or furnace they are unequalled. They can be obtained either by retail, or in cargoes from 30 to 300 tons, by applying to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.

Note.—The following is a copy of a certificate obtained from Messrs. Napier, Postlethwaite, and Co.:—
Sydney, 20th May, 1858.
Messrs. Thomas Croft and Son.
Dear Sirs,—In reply to your enquiry relative to the coals had by us from the Bellambi pits, we have to inform you that they are a very superior steam coal; and the yield of coke per ton far exceeds any hitherto used by us, viz., 16 cwt., while the A. A. Company's will only yield about 11½ cwt.
We are, dear Sirs, yours truly,
NAPIER, POSTLETHWAITE, AND Co.

A CERTAIN FORTUNE. To be Disposed of, a first-class Hotel, situate in one of the best and most frequented localities in or near Sydney, doing an extensive and still increasing business, with all the household furniture, plate, glassware, bed and table linen, bar furniture and fittings, kitchen stoves, ovens and utensils, &c., &c. The lease has five and a-half years yet unexpired; the rent moderate. The house contains upwards of twenty rooms, exclusive of large saloon or dining hall 50 x 23. The superior stock in trade, stores, &c., may be taken at a valuation, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. The receipts of this establishment during the last 12 months, have exceeded £5500, which amount can be largely increased soon by any industrious person capable of conducting a first-class establishment of this kind. It is only necessary to add that the hotel is patronised by a large number of the leading families of the colony. The present proprietor will afford good and ample reasons, which are solely of a domestic character, for his disposal of such a moneymaking concern, as this undoubtedly is. For further particulars apply to ALEXR. MOORE and CO., auctioneers, furniture brokers, &c., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Two four-roomed Cottages, at Redfern, with good well of water; freehold and first-rate title. Price for cash, £200 or £100 each. For further particulars apply to G. F. BAKER, Pitt and Bridge streets.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.—For SALE, a substantial Brick Cottage of three large rooms, convenient yard, and water laid on, situate in May's-lane, opposite the Distillery, Parramatta-street; to the working man this is a nice property, either for investment or as a residence; title, perfect; price, £180. Apply to G. F. BAKER, auctioneer, &c., Pitt and Bridge streets.

TO FARMERS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.—The Province of Canterbury, in New Zealand, affords peculiar advantages to the above classes from its fertile soil, pleasant climate, and the facilities for the purchase of land by men of moderate means. Carefully constructed maps showing the land already purchased and that open for selection, may be inspected at the office of Messrs. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street, and pamphlets containing full information of the state of the country, nature of the land system, &c., may be obtained at Mr. Piddington's, Sands and Kenny's, or Mr. J. W. Waugh's; or from GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents for the Provincial Government.

FOR SALE, the Station of Junee, in the Lachlan district, with about 9000 sheep, of which 3400 ewes have lambs at their feet. This station has 20 miles frontage to Hallahan's Creek, running back five miles on each side of the creek; is excellent fattening country, distant only about 20 miles from Wagga Wagga, and within easy reach of the Adelong Diggings, capable of carrying 25 to 30,000 sheep. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BREWERY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—To be SOLD the Remains of the PLANT of the Australian Brewery, consisting of several large vats, brewing coppers, various sizes; steam engine, eight-horse power; mashing machine, lift and force pumps, malt-crushing mill, corn-crushing mill, malt roaster, refrigerator,—all in excellent working order. Also, a quantity of brass cocks, head piping, various sizes; double-purchase winch, weighing-machines, stillages, yeast troughs, shoots, furnace bars, ditto plates and doors, kiln tiles, fire bricks, &c., &c.
Persons desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of the above will be dealt with on very moderate terms.
Apply to WILLIAM CLARKE, broker, 348, George-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Persons requiring the use of kilns for drying flour or grain can be accommodated.

Customs, Sydney, 12th July.
NOTICE is hereby given that, a quantity of goods having remained in the Bonding Warehouses beyond the period prescribed by law, the same will be sold by public auction, at the Queen's Warehouse, at the rear of the Custom House, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for home consumption or exportation, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Council, No. 43, of the 13 Victoria, section 6. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely. J. GIBBS, Collector of Customs.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MONDAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
5 powerful young horses from Singleton, and 30 others, comprising hackneys, journey horses, and draught ditto.
Also, without reserve,
The coaching stallion "Fashion."

Coaching Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
"Fashion," a bay stallion, by the A. A. Company's imported Fashion
"Fashion" is a bright bay, 15½ hands high, with great power and bone; has fine action, and is the sire of some very first-class stock. His present owner has had him five years in his stud, and only parts with him in consequence of the absolute necessity for a change of blood.

WEDNESDAY, 21st July.

Superior Collection of Fruit Trees
Choice Vines, rooted.
Imported direct from the South of France,
Per Meggie,
By Mr. De Boursac.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. De Boursac to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock,

CATALOGUE.
SPRING TREES.
PEAR TREES.

Bellesime	Beurre Bretonneau
Belle de Noel	Bizel des Veterans
Belle de Paques	Colmard des Invalides.
APPLE TREES.	
Corps perdu	Pomme d'or
Renette d'espagne	Anerally
Renette d'or	Carville rouge.
CHERRY TREES.	
Napoleon	Belle d'Orleans
Feuille de Tabac	Reine Hortense
Seize à la livre	Cerise de Prusse.
APRICOT TREES.	
Angoumois	d'Alexandrie
Monganet	Gros Royal
Peche de Nancy	Gros precorse.
PLUM TREES.	
Grosse d'Agen	Gros d'Orléans.

SUMMER TREES.
PEAR TREES.

William	Belle de Coq
Madame	Citron des Armes
Beurré d'amalis	Blanquette.
APPLE TREES.	
St. Madelaine	Grosse Calville
Renette grise	Borsdorfette
Calville	St. Laurent.
CHERRY TREES.	
Napoleon III.	Belle d'Orleans
Pleureur	Reine Hortense
Seize à la livre	Cerise de Prusse.
APRICOT TREES.	
Angoumois	Alexandrie
Monganet	Gros Royal
Peche de Nancy	Gros Precorse.
PLUM TREES.	
Drap d'or	Surpasse Monsieur
Monsieur Gros	Monstrueuse d'Angleterre.

AUTUMN TREES.
PEAR TREES.

Beurre Napoleon	Suffolk
Goubault	Thorn
Soldat laboureur	Baronne de Millet.
APPLE TREES.	
Renette jaune	Renette des Carmes
Piquenet	Imperatrice Josephine
Tête de lièvre	Reine de hollande.
CHERRY TREES.	
Napoleon III.	Belle d'Orleans
Pleureur	Reine Hortense
Seize à la livre	Cerise de Prusse.
APRICOT TREES.	
Angoumois	Peche de Nancy.
Monganet	
PLUM TREES.	
Drap d'or	Gros Monsieur
Monsieur	Monstreuse d'Angleterre.

WINTER TREES.
PEAR TREES.

Doyonné	Triomphe de Jodoigne
Baronne d'Avembert	Beurre de Flandre
Louise de Boulogne	Beurre d'Australasie.
APPLE TREES	
Renette Française	Renette de Caux
Renette du Cadana	Cadeau du General
Renette d'Espagne	Calville blanche.
CHERRY TREES.	
Napoleon	Belle d'Orleans
Feuille de Tabac	Reine Hortense
Seize à la livre	Cerise de Prusse.
APRICOT TREES.	
Angoumois	Pêche de Nancy
Montagenet	Gros Royal
d'Alexandrie	Gros Précorse.
FILBERT TREES.	
Provence	Pourpre
d'Espagne	Orleanaise.

AMERICAN CHESNUTS,
With monster fruit and flower. Red, yellow, blue, roseate, all of the largest kind.
VINE WITH ROOTS TWO YEARS OLD.
CHASSELAS (very fine).

Ponticherry	Violet
Delanery	Jaune très gros
Portugal	Pale and blanc.
MUSCAT (very fine).	
Alicante	Malvoise
Auvergne blue	St. Laurent
Palestine	Rose.

The above will be sold in 1 dozen bundles, assorted.

MONDAY, 9th July.

30 Nests Camphorwood Trunks, 4 in a Nest.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
30 nests camphorwood trunks, 4 in a nest, brass bound.
Terms cash.

MONDAY, 19th July.

Damaged Broom Heads, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Czar, Cochrane, from London.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THIS DAY the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, damaged by sea water,
M&M, 568 under,
12 dozen broom heads
8 boxes fancy pens
2000 quill pens.
Terms, cash.

To Drapers and others.

THIS DAY, July 19, 1858.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
To close consignments,
An assortment of drapers' and barbers' scissors
Sundry lots of drapery.
Terms, cash.

To Booksellers, Stationers, and others.
Catholic Works
Slate Pencils
Church Services, &c.

THIS DAY, Monday, 19th July.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
One case Catholic books, missals, vespers, Key of Heaven, Milner and Challoner's works, &c., the publication of the Catholic Book Society
Church Services and Prayer Books
Slate pencils, in boxes
Sealing wax
Playing cards, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ TUESDAY'S usual Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 20th July.

On account of whom it may concern.
5 Bales Blankets
2 Cases Check Ginghams.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
GK in triangle—
5 bales blankets
2 cases check ginghams,
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 20th July.
Eighty-two Packages new and seasonable Drapery Goods.
To Drapers
Storekeepers
Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400 George-street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
82 packages drapery—
2 cases wool polkas
2 ditto velvets
3 ditto white and coloured toilet covers
2 ditto towels
2 ditto linens
2 ditto diapers
5 ditto furniture cambrics
3 ditto blue and stripe guernseys
6 ditto bonnets
2 ditto ginghams
8 ditto roll linings
3 ditto hollands
2 ditto venetians
3 ditto printed furnitures
5 ditto cotton hosiery
7 ditto winter hosiery
3 bales ticks
10 ditto longcloths
5 ditto druggets
2 ditto baizes
2 cases hollands
3 ditto gents' shirts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Usual Drapery Sale.

TUESDAY, 20th instant.

Lace Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock,
An Invoice of assorted lace goods,
Black and white whisker blonds
Saxony edgings
Lisle edgings
Blond edgings
Netts
Black and white cambrays
Ditto ditto cotton laces
Cotton edgings
American laces
Infants' thread laces
Paris muslin twillings
Mechlin laces
Black and white stiff nett
Tulle and cassimere falls.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 20th instant.

To close consignments.
Important to the Trade.
Superior Clothing.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock,
The following useful and general goods, to close consignments, viz.—
Men's super black doe trousers
Ditto ditto fancy ditto
Ditto bedford and worsted cord ditto
Fancy elastic tweed trousers
Men's shepherds' sacs
Men's fancy tweed sacs
Men's blue stripe jackets
American reefers
Danube cloth capes
Raglan capes
Chesterfields
Blue pilot overcoats
Boys' jackets.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 20th July.

Hats.
To Hatters and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Gents' black silk hats
Men's black and brown rustics
Boys' ditto ditto ditto
Boys' elegant cloth velvet caps
Waterproof caps.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 22nd July.

Important Sale of valuable Publications, from the celebrated publishers, Henry Bohn, London; Fullarton and Co., Edinburgh, comprising upwards of Six Thousand Volumes of elegantly bound, and splendidly illustrated works, on

Philosophy	Science
Sculpture	Painting
Heraldry	Architecture
Botany	Astronomy
Agriculture	Education

Fiction,
And every department of Literature.
Preliminary Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES have pleasure in announcing to purchasers of valuable, well-bound, and beautifully illustrated books, that they have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Two shipments (ex El Dorado, and Maid of Judah) of the very best got up and carefully selected books (including all the most valued works of the day) ever offered at public sale.
Catalogues are in careful preparation, and will be issued with the greatest expedition.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, July 19th.—Merchants, Shippers, Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others, are respectfully reminded that the 100 Hogsheads Salt's No 3 Burton Ale (all last October's brewing) will be submitted for public competition at the stores of Messrs. D. Cohen and Co., of Spring-street, at the hour of 12 o'clock (noon) precisely.
Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual at the time named.
For positive unreserved sale.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Auctioneer, &c.

Salt's No. 3 Burton Ale.
The attention of Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, Shippers, Publicans, and others, is most particularly desired to this recent shipment of English Ale.
The auctioneer can confidently recommend this choice parcel of ale; it has only been landed about three weeks, and all last October's brewing, and will be sold Without reserve.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell at the Stores of Messrs. D. Cohen and Co.'s, Spring-street, THIS DAY, June 19th, at noon, 12 o'clock, precisely,
100 hogsheads Salt's No. 3 Burton ale.
Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in their attendance, the whole being for bona fide sale.
Terms at sale.

Yellow Ware.
To Earthenware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, July 21st, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 packages of yellow ware, just landed, ex Oliver Jordan, comprising
Jugs, cullenders, baking dishes, bowls, mugs, chambers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Extensive, Important, and Unreserved Sale of Single and Double-barrel Guns.
To Gunsmiths, Ironmongers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, July 20th, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely.
100 cases of single and double-barrel guns.
Terms at sale.

Spring Carts, Horses, &c., THIS DAY.

WOOLLER'S New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Messrs. Martyn and Schroder's Horse Bazaars, opposite the Mayor Inn.

TO BE SOLD THIS DAY, by auction, by Mr. S. WOOLLER, at 11 o'clock,
One nearly thoroughbred cob, very handsome, and of extremely fine action
7 powerful cart horses, in first-rate condition, and thoroughly staunch; trials with a ton or a ton and a half, according to size
9 stock horses, with saddles and bridles
30 town and country horses, suitable for various purposes
Carts, gig, saddles, harness, &c.
Mr. Wooller wishes the public to distinctly understand, that in giving trials in harness of horses sold at his Repository, the purchaser must be perfectly satisfied, and any objection he may make shall be final.
N.B.—Mr. J. Armstrong, veterinary surgeon, can be consulted daily at this establishment.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale Days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident or breaking in horses.

Preliminary Notice.
Choice Shipment of New Drapery, Millinery, Hats, Gloves, &c.
Ex John Bunyan and Maid of Judah.
To Merchants, Drapers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, 293, George-street, near the Royal Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, July 21st, at 11 o'clock prompt,
About 60 packages seasonable drapery, silks, hats, slops, millinery, &c.
Without reserve.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Elegant Household Furniture, &c.
☞ At the Wynyard-street Auction Rooms.
On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, Wynyard-street, on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
A large quantity of elegant and substantial household furniture and requisites, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Full particulars in a future issue.
Terms, cash.

☞ On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock prompt.
20 Tons Fine Flour
10 Bales Hops
8 Bales Cotton Flock.
₊ The above will be sold in lots to suit all classes of buyers. punctuality at ten.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
20 tons fine flour
10 bales of hops
8 bales of cotton flock.
In lots to suit all purchasers.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Stationery and Slates, ex Lizzie Oakford, Kelly, master, from London.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
SHL in diamond.
30, 32, and 33—three cases slates, 12 x 8, each 36 dozen
37—one case account books and ledgers
38—one case account books and metallics
40—one case cream laid envelopes.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

☞ On TUESDAY, the 20th instant.
At R. Muriel's New Rooms, Wynyard-street.
To Booksellers, Stationers, and others.
Just landed, ex Lizzie Oakford.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock,
SHL in diamond.
22-25—4 cases 8 x 6 oak slates
26-29—4 ditto 11 x 7 ditto
31—1 ditto 12 x 8 ditto
34, 35—2 cases slate pencils
36—1 case ruled cyphering and copy books
39—1 case envelopes, adhesive
41—1 case prayer and hymn books, church services, bibles, elegantly bound
42—1 case illustrated works, cheap editions
43—1 case Mavor's spellings
44—1 case magnum bonum pens and holders
45—1 case, containing metal inkstands, mother-o'-pearl tablets, portemonnaies, &c., &c.
In all 18 cases.
Terms at sale.

☞ Promptly on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.
To Proprietors of Fancy Repositories, Drapers, and Dealers or Traders in Fancy Goods generally.
₊ Four Cases, as per enumeration.
Just landed, ex Lizzie Oakford.
Unquestionably the most recherche and novel of the kind offered for many months in Sydney.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, Wynyard-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, promptly at half-past 10,
DM over J, § 4, 7, 8, 9, §—Four cases, containing
Ladies' bags, in velvet, embossed velvet, morocco, Russia leather, velvet pile, calf, cloth, &c.
Reticules, fitted
Ladies' papier mache bags, gilt and steel frames and chains, with silver fittings, pearl bead pieces
Crochet cases, portmonnaies, portbouses
Ladies' electro-plated thimbles
Necklaces, ivory combs
₊ Buffalo racks, figured backs
Quills, stained and white, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

60,000 Feet of Cedar in Log.
Ex Koh-i-noor.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the Pacific Wharf, THIS DAY, the 19th July, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
60,000 feet of cedar, more or less, now landing from the Koh-i-noor, on the Pacific Wharf.
Terms at sale.

Hollowware
Ironmongery, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods
Locks
Hinges
Files
Lamps
Galvanised buckets
Perforated zinc
Saws
Planes
Zinc sheathing
Wood screws
Frypans
Locks
Nails
Iron wire, &c., &c.
Carpenters' and shipwrights' tools.
Terms at sale.

The New Clipper Schooner Oceana.
For Positive Sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd July, at 11 o'clock,
The clipper schooner Oceana, built in New Zealand of the very best materials, on the lines of the celebrated Pacific schooner, now at Sydney. She is copper-fastened, completely found in every requisite, and ready for sea on the shortest notice.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the vessel previous to sale
An inventory of the stores, &c., can be seen at the City Auction Mart.
Terms at sale.

Foster-street, Fosterville, near Campbell-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the ground, Foster-street, on THIS DAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Three cottages, erected of wood, with slated roofs, one having a frontage to Foster-street, and two behind, on the same block of land.
Each house and the ground belonging to it will be subject only to £6 per annum, on a lease having about seventeen years to run.
Plan on view.
Terms at sale.

Tarpaulins, Europe and New Zealand Rope.

BOWDEN and TRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 bales tarpaulins, 14 x 12 to 20 x 22
12 coils Europe rope, 3 to 4 inch
About 30 coils New Zealand rope, 1 to 3 inch.
Terms at sale.

Ship Chandlery, Tools, Tarpaulins, Canvas, &c., &c.
For Positive Sale.
At the City Mart, 362, George-street.
On WEDNESDAY next, 21st instant.
Important to Shipchandlers, Shipowners, Shipwrights, Captains of Vessels, &c., &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock,
H in diamond—1 cask, containing
Double and single 14-inch patent roller blocks
Ditto ditto 13-inch ditto ditto
Ditto ditto 12-inch ditto ditto
Ditto ditto 11-inch ditto ditto
Ditto ditto 10-inch ditto ditto
Ditto ditto 9-inch ditto ditto
Ditto ditto 7-inch ditto ditto
Ditto ditto 6-inch ditto ditto
No. 11, 1 case, same contents
No. 12, 1 case, containing
Double 10-inch iron bush blocks
Single and double 9-inch ditto ditto
Ditto ditto 8-inch ditto ditto
Ditto ditto 7-inch ditto ditto
Double 7-inch patent roller and iron banded blocks
Ditto 6-inch iron bush and patent banded ditto
Single 11-inch wharf blocks
Ditto 7-inch snatch patent banded
6 hogsheads, containing
3-inch to 12-inch bushed blocks, assorted
4-inch to 15-inch roller ditto
4-inch to 12-inch F13 bushed ditto
BRASS BLOCKS, for YACHTS
18—Each 2 inch, 2½, 3, 3½; 1D, each 2, 2½, 3, and 3½ inch
Jack screws, steel boxes, 1½ and 1¾ inch
Copper punches
No. 1 caulking irons
Iron handle ship scrapers
Barrel hooks
Roller well wheels
Lignum vitæ leading trucks
Reef tackle trucks
Lignum vitæ fair leaders
Ash pearl trucks
Hickory belaying pins
Plain well wheels
Cast-steel marline spikes
Cotton hooks
Riggers' screws
Best brass binnacle lamps, with wicks and lamp scissors to match
Galvanised iron welded thimbles, from 1 inch to 3½ inch
Connecting shackles
Brass thimbles, from 1 inch to 2½ inch
Patent graduated ship augers
Hickory mast hoops, 6 inch to 24 inch
Ship scrapers, wooden handles
Iron roller rope sheaves, 4½ x 1 to 8 x 1½
Ditto ditto chain ditto, 8 x 1½
Ditto plain rope sheaves, 3½ x ⅞ to 10 x 1½
Ditto ditto chain ditto, 5½ to 10 x ½
Gib hanks, 12 to 26 inch
Ten pin, maule, 17 x 5½ to 16 x 5
Lignum vitæ balls, 4, 8, and 9 inch
Tarpaulins, 14 x 12 to 20 x 22
Europe rope, 3 to 4 inch
New Zealand rope, 1 to 3 inch
Best bleached navy canvas
Spunyarn, 2 and 3 thread, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

The First-class Brig MARIA.
Preliminary Notice.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd July, at 11 o'clock,
The very superior clipper brig Maria, 270 tons burthen, built of oak, in the State of Maine, in the most substantial and workmanlike manner. Is coppered and copper-fastened; has a bow port for timber, and is admirably calculated for the conveyance of horses, cattle, or sheep, being very easy at sea, and a very fast sailer. She has lately been employed in the Mauritius trade, landing her cargoes of sugar in the most perfect order, and is now completing the delivery of her last cargo from that port in fine condition, although she had to encounter unfavourable weather most of the voyage, which was completed within 46 days. Former trips, under more favourable circumstances, were, of course, completed in less time.
She is exceedingly well found in spars, rigging, sails, standing and running gear, ground tackle, and boats, with every minor article required by vessels making foreign voyages.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her at the east end of the Circular Quay
Terms at sale.

Small Farm of Eleven Acres, at Cook's River.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 22nd July, at 11 o'clock,
A small farm of 11 acres, situated at Cook's River, 2½ miles from Mr. Patrick Moirs', and adjoining Mr. Bray's land; 15 chains, partly fenced, plenty of good water, and some portion timbered; separated by a Government road from the waters of Botany Bay, having a view down the bay to the ocean.
Apply, to view, at Mr. Barker's, Wooden Bridge, Rocky Point Road.
Grant from the Crown.—Terms, cash.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
In Equity.
Between HENRY COLLINS and others, Plaintiffs; and ANDREW MOORE and others, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD by Messrs. BOWDEN and THRELKELD in lots, pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in the above cause, with the approbation of George Hibbert Deffell, the Master in Equity of the said Court, at the City Mart, George-street, Sydney, sometime in the month of AUGUST, of which due notice will be given,
Certain freehold premises, situate at Petersham, in the county of Cumberland, and in Parramatta and Gross streets, near the city of Sydney, particulars whereof may be had gratis at the said Master's chambers, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney; and of Mr. Billyard, solicitor, 32, Elizabeth-street.
W. W. BILLYARD, plaintiffs' solicitor, 32, Elizabeth-street.

NORTH GRAFTON—CLARENCE RIVER.
Six Suburban Blocks of Land, adjoining the town, containing each 11 to 30 Acres of rich alluvial soil, being lots 47, 48, 51, 56, 59, and 66, as per plan.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 11 o'clock,
Six valuable blocks of land, described as above, adjoining the TOWN OF GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.
☞ This land is most favourably situated in this rising district, close to the steamers' wharf, and two of the blocks have deep water frontage to Carr's Creek.
To parties desirous of securing a really fine piece of land in a capital locality, with the advantage of constant water carriage by steam and sailing vessel, this sale will be interesting.
TITLE—Grant by purchase from the Crown.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Narellan.
Village of Elderslie.
Two Blocks of Land, in the centre of the village, fronting the Cowpasture Road, containing severally about 1½ acre, and 1 acre.
The village of Elderslie is about 1½ mile from Camden, and 1½ mile from Narellan, and being surrounded by a large agricultural district, is in one of the most thriving localities on the Southern Road. The above allotments are lots 15, 16, 23, and 24 of the original subdivision of the village, and were purchased by Mr. James Greenfield. They are close to the Post Office, between the properties of Messrs. Swaine and Campbell.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
All those two pieces of land described above, situate in the village of Elderslie, near the town of Camden, on the Southern Road.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale

LAPSTONE HILL, BATHURST ROAD.
Valuable Farm, adjoining the Township Reserve of Emu Plains, about four miles from Penrith, close to the Pilgrim Inn.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 30th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable piece of land, containing 62 acres, situate near the junction of the old and new Bathurst Roads to Emu Plains, adjoining the reserve for the town of Emu Plains.
☞ This choice farm has a frontage of ten chains to the main road, and adjoins the land purchased by Mr. Joseph Sly. It is well watered, and in a locality celebrated for the richness and productiveness of the soil.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.
Terms at sale

Positive and Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.
That Two-storey Brick-built Dwelling-house, No. 62, Yurong-street, the first house above Francis-street, on the east side.
Title,—the usual Riley Estate title.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, corner of Jamison-street, on FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable piece of land, having 17 feet 7 inches frontage to Yurong-street with a depth of 74½ feet, extending to a back entrance at the rear, on which is erected a well finished two-storey Dwelling-house, (No. 62, late 37 A) built of brick on stone foundations, cemented in front, containing on
The Ground Floor, a hall and two capital rooms.
The First Floor, two rooms, and on
The Basement, kitchen and servant's room, with large yard, well of water, &c.; at the rear, water laid on.
☞ This desirable property is the first house above Francis-street, and adjoins Mr. Beggs' building yards. It is in an elevated part of the street, and in most respectable neighbourhood, and the auctioneer can, from inspection, confidently recommend it as a first-rate investment. It is at present let at the reduced rent of 37s. per week, to Mr Andrews.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Half-past Two o'clock sharp.
Horses, Carts, &c.
Wooller's New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, between Messrs. Martyn and Schroder's, and Burt and Co.'s Bazaars, opposite the Mayor Inn.

MR. J. ARMSTRONG, V. S., will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp,
20 superior town and country horses and mares, broken-in to harness, and some to gig, or carriage, and saddle; will sell them subject to a fair trial, according to size. Carts, gigs, trucks, saddlery, &c.

Boots and Shoes.
Continuation of Sale.
To the Trade and Country Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the executors of the late Mr. James Beattie to sell by auction, on the premises, 305, George-street, one door north of Market-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the well-assorted stock of boots and shoes, consisting of
1—1 trunk, 42 pairs men's and women's
2—1 trunk, 32 ditto ditto calf B.S. boots
3—1 trunk, 30 ditto patent calf ditto
4—1 trunk, 39 ditto men's bluchers, sparrowbills
5—1 trunk, 30 ditto calf ditto
6—1 trunk, 30 ditto ditto
7—1 trunk, 36 ditto men's best stout wellingtons
8—1 trunk, 28 ditto ditto bevils
9—1 trunk, 22 ditto ditto stout ditto
10—1 trunk, 24 ditto ditto ditto
11—1 trunk, 33 ditto ditto half-wellingtons
12—1 trunk, 24 ditto ditto ditto
13—16 pairs men's button boots, clumps
14—11 ditto light ditto
15— 8 ditto stout lace shoes
16—21 ditto ditto ditto
17—13 ditto patent calf boots, B.S
18— 5 ditto versailles boots
19—14 ditto men's calf bluchers
20—17 ditto light ditto
21—22 ditto men's enamel shoes, B.F.
22— 9 ditto best ditto
23—12 ditto ditto, to lace
24—15 ditto kid balmorals
25—14 ditto men's stout ditto, assorted
26—12 ditto best wellingtons
27— 8 ditto half-wellingtons
28—16 ditto ditto ditto, clumps
29—17 ditto women's goloshed boots, to lace
30—24 ditto women's leather boots
31—22 ditto girls' ditto, 10-13, pumps
32—15 ditto ditto, welts, 10-13
33—21 ditto ditto, 6-13
34—22 ditto women's cord shoes, pumps
35—40 ditto ditto grain ditto, ditto
36—19 ditto ditto cordovan shoes, welts
37—20 ditto ditto grain slippers, pumps
38—17 ditto gents' enamelled seal slippers
39— 6 ditto ditto ditto
40—32 ditto women's patent calf shoes
41—34 ditto ditto ditto
42—43 ditto ditto patent seal ditto
43—31 ditto ditto ditto, welts
44—31 ditto ditto, ditto
45—15 ditto men's buff slippers
46—37 ditto cashmere boots, 6-13
47—41 ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
48—40 ditto nursery boots, 2 and 3
49—25 ditto children's grain shoes
50—10 pairs children's coloured straps, 2-5
51—25 ditto patent seal
52—24 ditto patent calf straps, 2-5
53— 9 ditto cloth boots, 2-5, mock welts
54—12 ditto leather lace boots, 3-6
55—21 ditto black and coloured boots, 2-5
56—11 ditto balmorals
57—17 ditto girls' coloured cashmere boots, 10-13
58— 6 ditto cordovan welts and straps, 10-13
59—15 ditto patent calf slippers and sandals, 10-13
60—17 ditto patent seal straps, 6-9
61—19 ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
62—24 ditto patent calf straps, 6-9
63—17 ditto ditto ditto, 10-13
64—21 ditto patent calf, welts, B.S., 10-13
65—18 ditto ladies' seal slippers, fur bound, B.F.
66—17 ditto cloth boots, welts, T.P.H.
67—22 ditto ditto ditto, S.H.
68—25 ditto ditto ditto ditto
69-70—24 ditto ladies' cloth boots, S.P.H.
71—13 ditto best ditto ditto, B.S.
72— 8 ditto ditto ditto, B.S.
73— 7 ditto ditto ditto, B.S.
74—33 ditto cashmere boots, to lace
75—22 ditto ditto ditto
76—20 ditto cashmere and kid boots, M.H.
77— 9 ditto cloth boots, M. welts
78— 7 ditto ditto ditto, B.S.
79—14 ditto cashmere boots, B.S.
80—25 ditto best ditto, ditto
81—15 ditto superior cashmere boots, B.S.
82—16 ditto black kid slippers, operas
83, 84, 85—61 ditto bronze ditto ditto
86—21 ditto ladies' cashmere boots, to lace
87—21 ditto ditto ditto
88—12 dozen cork soles
89—21 pairs cashmere boots, to lace
90—23 ditto ladies' patent calf shoes
91—26 ditto ditto, ditto and seal, S. R.
92—19 ditto ditto lasting ditto
93—18 ditto ditto cashmere boots, to lace
94—14 ditto ditto morocco shoes
95—13 ditto ditto ditto
96—12 ditto ditto patent seal shoes, enamelled
97—12 ditto ditto calf ditto
98—35 ditto children's cashmere boots, to button, 6-13
99—16 ditto velvet pile slippers
7 ditto berlin ditto
100—29 ditto men's carpet slippers
101—27 ditto ladies' goloshes
102—14 ditto men's ditto
103—26 pairs children's goloshes, 6-13
104—12 ditto boys' pumps
8 ditto ditto slippers
105—12 ditto children's slippers, 6-10
106—14 ditto black kid shoes, 10-13
107—14 ditto coloured balmorals, 10-13
108—16 ditto cordovan straps, pumps, 6-13
109—16 ditto ditto, welts, 6 9
110—10 ditto colonial shoes, 6-9
111—16 ditto womens' lasting shoes
112— 7 ditto children's cloth boots, 7-13
113—11 ditto goat-skin ditto
114—14 ditto cashmere boots, B.S.
115—12 ditto ditto ditto
116—10 ditto morocco shoes, 6-13
117—12 ditto men's slippers
118—23 ditto children's cloth boots, 16-13, T.P.H.
119—25 ditto ditto ditto, S.H.
120—12 ditto ladies' cashmere boots, to lace
121—19 ditto B.S. and to lace coloured ditto
7 ditto kid boots
122—11 pairs colonial shoes.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Window Glass
China Matting
Camphorwood Trunks
China Chairs and Clothes Baskets
Chinese Fire Crackers
China Oil, in jars and casks
Silks, Fans, Chinaware, &c., &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of the above goods, ex Mary Nicholson.
Particulars in future issue.

Shop Fixtures, &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the executors of the late Mr. James Beattie to sell by auction, on the premises, 450, George-street, near the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The whole of the shop fixtures
Glass cases, gas fittings, &c.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Sheet Lead.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bride, Liddle, master, from London.
To Plumbers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 20th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
More or less damaged by sea water.
C in triangle WW under,
30 rolls sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lbs.
Terms, cash.

Freehold Property.
To Small Capitalists and others.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement thirty-five acres, more or less, situated in the County of St. Vincent, near Wandrawandrien, commencing at the north-west corner of a measured portion of twenty-seven acres two roods, and bounded on the south by the north boundary line of that line, bearing east twenty-five chains to a road sixty links wide; on the east by the west side of that road, dividing it from a measured portion of one hundred and seventeen acres bearing north fourteen chains; on the north by the south boundary line of a measured portion of fifty acres, bearing west twenty-five chains; and on the west by part of the east boundary line of a measured portion of ninety-seven acres and two roods fourteen chains to the point of commencement.
Terms at sale.

Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Spring Van, and Sundries.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of household furniture, &c., viz.—
Sideboards, chiffoniers
Chest drawers, bookcases
Panel, front, and other meat safes
Single and double washstands
Chimney and toilet glasses
Loo, dining, and other tables
Four-post and iron bedsteads
Feather beds and bedding
Kitchen tables and dressers
Towel horses, fender and irons
Crockery and glassware
Kitchen utensils, and
A variety of sundries. Also,
One superior pianoforte
One heavy spring van.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS DAY, 18th July, at 11 o'clock, by public auction, at his Mart, Park and Pitt streets,
Household furniture, to close a partnership of parties leaving Sydney (postponed from last Monday), comprising
Horsehair sofas, couches, leather covered ditto, loo tables, telescopes, dressing and other tables, easy chairs, washstands, round tables, cane and cedar chairs, secretary chest drawers, chest of drawers, iron and cedar bedsteads, feather bedding, cots, chiffoniers, cheval glasses, pier and toilet ditto, dish covers, garden chairs, colonial sofas, oil cloth, bookcases, cupboards, carpet, rugs, carpenters' benches, mangle, safes, buckets, tubs, kitchen utensils, and sundries; also,
Clothing, watches, jewellery, boots, books, pictures, ornaments, clocks, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Superior Household Furniture, Beer Engine, Bar Fittings, &c.
Auction Sale at the New York Hotel, corner of Argyle-street, Lower George-street.
To Publicans, Parties Furnishing, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. William Sullivan, of the New York Hotel, corner of Argyle-street, Lower George-street, to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture, consisting of twenty bedsteads, feather beds and bedding, sideboards, chiffoniers, chests drawers, dressing tables, dining tables, washstands complete, cane and other chairs, horsehair sofas, easy chairs, glass cupboards, pictures, engravings, large pier glasses, toilet ditto, carpets, oil-cloth, forms, fenders and fire irons, safes, glass, crockery, china ornaments, handsome eight-day clocks, kitchen utensils, and sundries. Also,
Beer engine, counter, fixtures, kegs, vinegar, champagne, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

To Furniture Dealers and others.

MR. W. NEWELL will sell by public auction, on the premises known as Apsley Cottage, Camperdown, close to the Sir Richard Bourke Inn, THIS DAY, the 19th day of July, at 11 o'clock, for cash, and no reserve,
A great quantity of household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, beds and bedding, chests of drawers, washstand, sofas, tables, looking glasses, chairs, pictures, glass, and crockeryware, tubs, buckets, barrels, and a great quantity of kitchen utensils; also, one new cart and set of harness, and one first-rate milching goat.
Terms, cash.

Two Days' Drapery Sale.
117 Packages of New Goods, ex Bride, and Lizzie Oakford.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, and others.
On THURSDAY, 22nd, and FRIDAY, 23rd instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt street, on the above days,
117 packages of new and well selected drapery, ex Bride and Lizzie Oakford, consisting of
72-inch grey sheetings
36-inch grey shirtings
72-inch bleached sheetings
36-inch long cloths
36-inch white shirtings
Muslins
Rolled linings
Crinolines
Moleskins, drab and white
Cotton cords
Hoyle's prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Table damasks
Brown ditto
Towellings
Bedford cords
Shepherds' plaids
Fancy doeskins
Black ditto
Black cassimeres
Drab ditto
Woollen cords
Best black broads
Ditto rifle ditto
Ladies' cloths
Black shooting coats
Ditto oxonians
Ditto frock coats
Drab driving ditto
American pea ditto
Boys' and youth's ditto
Men's fancy doe trousers
Ditto black ditto ditto
Ditto Bedford cord trousers
Ditto woollen ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy ditto
Ditto ditto black ditto
Gents' Cambridge walking coats
Boys' tunics
Ditto circulars
Men's millers' mole trousers
Ditto drab ditto ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Regatta ditto
Blue serge ditto
8-4 linen diapers
7-8 and 4-4 diapers
Medium linen
Family ditto
7-8 and 4-4 lawns
Diaper table linen
Cleatings
Cotton diapers
Union damasks
Linen ticks
Union ditto.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

MR. JOSEPH JAGELMAN will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large lot of household furniture, looking glasses, platedware, glass and crockery ware, watches, clocks, boots and shoes, five boxes of clothing, dolls, lot of shoemakers' tools and lasts, and large lot of sundries.
Terms, cash.

MR. JOSEPH JAGELMAN has received instructions from Mr. John Evans, who is leaving Sydney, to sell by auction, at No. 62, Crown-street, between William and Woolloomooloo streets, on WEDNESDAY, July 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture, consisting of hair sofa and chairs, table, chest of drawers, chiffonier, cane seated chair, washstands, bedstead looking-glasses, clocks, pictures, glass, plated and crockery ware, kitchen utensils, tubs and buckets in the yard, and a lot of sundries.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

Household Furniture.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, in Broughton-street, near the Glebe Tavern,
Chiffonier, chest drawers, bedsteads, cots, and a great variety of sundries, too numerous to mention.
N.B.—The Sale will take place, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Leasehold Property.

MR. J. M. HUGHES is instructed to sell by public auction, by Mr. Marshall, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, near the Glebe Tavern, Glebe.
Shop, with two rooms, together with house next door—long lease.
Terms, cash.
Also, instructed by Mr. M'Grath, to sell his 4-roomed cottage, large yard and stabling, without reserve, as he leaves Sydney to-morrow. This Sale will take place at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, opposite the Central Police Office, George-street, on MONDAY next, 19th July, commencing at 11 o'clock forenoon,
Sundry lots of unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. John Speerin, 121 (late 70), Lower George-street, comprising gold and silver watches, rings, chains, brooches, jewellery of every description, clothing, books, chests, trunks, and other things too numerous to mention. For list of sale see HERALD of Saturday.
Terms, cash.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. FULLAGAR will sell at his Yards, on the Western Road, THIS DAY, Monday, the 19th of July, at 12 o'clock,
250 fat sheep, in lots to suit purchasers.

500 Barrels Haxall Fine Flour.
Important to Bakers, Millers, Merchants, Shippers, Speculators, and others.
Auction Sale, at the Australian Auction Mart.
WEDNESDAY, 21st July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at 11 o'clock,
500 barrels fine fresh Haxall flour,
Without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Bottled Ale and Porter
Tobacco Pipes
Galvanised Iron Wire.
All more or less damaged.
Ex El Dorado, Hatfield, master, from Greenock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 22nd July, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex El Dorado, damaged by sea water,
PS over S—
13 casks, each 4 dozen quarts, ale, slightly damaged
5 ditto, each 4 dozen quarts, ditto, much ditto
9 ditto, each 3 dozen quarts, ditto, slightly ditto
7 ditto, each 3 dozen quarts, ditto, much ditto
8 ditto, each 3 dozen quarts, stout, slightly ditto
3 ditto, each 5 dozen pints, ditto, ditto ditto
1 ditto, 6 dozen pints, ditto, ditto ditto
138 boxes tobacco pipes, each 5 gross—DU, 4 boxes; BY, 15; LY, 5; MY, 3; LO, 3; BC, 3; CO, 5; ME, 2; A, 7; CP, 3; LDU, 2; LDB, 2; EH, 6; SA, 5; WB, 4; GB, 2; SC, 34; L, 13; BC, 20—all more or less damaged.
D within diamond—
76 bundles galvanised iron wire, No. 7, much damaged
62 ditto ditto ditto, ditto, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

American Notions.
Great Clearing-out Sale.
On FRIDAY next, 23rd July.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Settlers, and others.
Chairs, Bedsteads, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, Churns, Fanning Mills, Ironmongery and Farming Implements, Scales, Stoves, Ploughs, Horse-powers, &c.
At the Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 11 o'clock,
Positively without reserve,
A very extensive assortment of American goods, to close various shipments, as follows—
CHAIRS.
Baltimore cane seat chairs
C. ditto wood seat ditto
D. O. ditto ditto
Green mountain ditto ditto
R. Baltimore ditto ditto
B. ditto ditto ditto
Cane back cottage chairs, full gilt
Harp astor ditto, ditto ditto
Harp cottage chairs, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, plain
Ditto ditto, square post gilt
Full gilt prescott office chairs
Walnut French carved chairs
English cottage plain ditto
Half-size gilt rocking ditto
Large rocking ditto
Children's high wood office ditto
Ditto low peg arm ditto
Ditto high ditto ditto ditto
Antique chairs
Round post landscape chairs
Milled cottage chairs
Parlour cottage ditto
Spindle back astor chairs
Oak dining chairs
Oak harp cottage chairs
Webster cottage chairs
Nurse rocking chairs
Astor chairs
Wood seat office
Union library chairs, full gilt
Nulled cottage ditto, ditto ditto
Oak prescott office chairs
Oak cottage ditto
Sweep ditto ditto
Astor rocking chairs
Plush seat astor chairs
Serpentine ditto ditto
Ball astor chairs
Parker dining chairs
Mahogany bedsteads
2 and 3 hooped pails, painted
Ditto ditto ditto, with patent ears
Hooped tubs (8 in a nest), painted
Wood and zinc washboards
Clothes pins, in boxes, each 5 gross
Patent spring clothes pins
Thermometer churns, Nos. 1 to 6
Cylinder churns, Nos. 1 to 4
Patent fanning mills, Nos. 1 to 4
8-string wire bound fancy handle brooms
Pick and axe handles
Toy pails
Whisk brushes
Market baskets, in nests
H. Collins' C.S. boys' axes
Ship adzes, G R.
Broad axes, ditto
Coopers' adzes, ditto
10-inch black wrenches
12-inch bright ditto
Lindsay's long handled shovels
Ditto D.H. ditto
Platform scales
Boring machines
California coffee mills
Caststeel A. E. hammers
Maydole's P.A.E. hammers
Claw, lath, and shingling hatchets
Lignum vitæ and hickory mallets
Spading forks
Potato hooks
Long handle manure forks
D handle ditto hay forks
Hoes and rakes
Planters' hoes
Socket and tuttle hoes, Nos. 1 and 2
Eagle ploughs, assorted, with extra fittings
Cultivators
Corn-shellers, with extra wheels
Vegetable cutters
Store trucks
Horse-powers with threshers and separators
Double and single square hinge harrows
Lumber waggons
Perrinne stoves, 5, 5½, 6, 7, and 8 inch
American ash oars
Capstan bars and handspikes
American blued tacks
Boat nails, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ Monster Sale of Timber, Slates, &c.
On the East Side of the Circular Quay, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, embracing
The balance of the Cargo
Clear White Pine
White Spruce Pine, and
Pitch Pine Timber,
Ex Georges, from New York.
Superior Red Baltic Deals,
Ex Oliver Jordan.
Best Bangor Slates,
Ex Isabella C Jones, &c., &c., &c.
Most Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Country Buyers, Contractors, Shippers, and others.
☞ WEDNESDAY, July 21st.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the east side of the Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt, on the above day,
The balance of the cargo of American pine timber ex Georges, comprising
Pitch pine flooring boards, 1½ inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 16 to 34 feet long
Pitch pine flooring boards, ditto ditto, 1¼ inch, ditto, 16 to 34 feet long
Pitch pine flooring boards, 1 inch, ditto ditto, ditto, 16 to 34 feet long
Merchantable white pine flooring boards, ⅞-inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 8 to 12 inches wide
Clear white spruce pine flooring boards, 1 inch, tongued and grooved, planed one side, 9 to 10 inches wide
Selected hemlock joists, 4 x 3, 11, 12, and 13 feet long
Masons' laths. Also,
RED BALTIC DEALS,
Ex Oliver Jordan, as follows:—
34 red deals, 9 x 3, 9 feet long
47 ditto, ditto, 10 ditto
34 ditto, ditto, 11 ditto
24 ditto, ditto, 12 ditto
28 ditto, ditto, 13 ditto
36 ditto, ditto, 14 ditto
45 ditto, ditto, 15 ditto
67 ditto, ditto, 16 ditto
55 ditto, ditto, 17 ditto
65 ditto, ditto, 18 ditto
67 ditto, ditto, 19 ditto
106 ditto, ditto, 20 ditto
129 ditto, ditto, 21 ditto
113 ditto, ditto, 22 ditto
15 ditto, ditto, 23 ditto
6 ditto, ditto, 24 ditto. And
BEST BANGOR SLATES,
Ex Isabella C. Jones, viz.—
7,000 duchess, 24 x 10
7,000 ditto, 22 x 12
24 000 countess, 20 x 10
7,000 ditto, 18 x 10
5,000 ladies, 16 x 8.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Groceries, Provisions, Sugar, Rice, Coffee, Oilmen's Stores, &c., &c.
Ex Oliver Jordan and other late arrivals.
Auction Sale at the Australian Auction Mart on WEDNESDAY, 21st July.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at 11 o'clock,
Sundry new invoices of oilmen's stores and groceries; also, sugar, rice, coffee, &c., &c.
Full particulars will be duly published.

Pampanga and Current Clayed Sugar.
☞ 100 Tons.
For Unreserved Sale.
WEDNESDAY, 21st July.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Speculators, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at 11 o'clock,
50 tons Pampanga sugar
50 ditto fine current clayed ditto.
Terms at sale.

5 Tons Port Fairy Hay.
Auction Sale, THURSDAY MORNING.
To Hay and Corn Dealers, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 22nd July, at 11 o'clock,
5 tons fine new Port Fairy hay.
Terms at sale.

Yellow Sheathing Metal.
14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 28 ounce.
Ex Maid of Judah.
To Boatbuilders, Shipchandlers, Ironmongers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, (late Harold Smith, and Co.s) on THURSDAY, 22nd July, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Maid of Judah,
38 cases, each 100 sheets, yellow sheathing metal, viz.,

7	7	8	4	4	4	2	2	cases
14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	ounce.

4 casks 1 inch yellow metal nails
3 ditto, 1½ ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron.
Bar and Hoop Iron.
For Auction Sale, at Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay. THURSDAY, 22nd July.
To Ironmongers, Engineers, Ironfounders, Builders, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs Flower, Salting, and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, (late Harrold Smith, and Co.'s,) on THURSDAY, 22nd of July, at 11 o'clock,
400 bundles 7-8 x 18 hoop iron
50 tons bar iron, of the following sizes:—
Round—¼, 5-16, ⅜, ½, 9-16, 7 16, ⅝, 11-16, ¾, 13-16, 1, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 3¼, 3½
Square—5 16, ⅜, ½, ⅝, 11-16, 1, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½, 1¾, 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 3¼, 3½, 3¾ [illegible]
Flat—[illegible]
6 tons galvanised corrugated iron, 7 x 2½, 26 guage
2 ditto ditto ditto, 7 x 2½ 28 ditto
3 barrels galvanised rivets
2 ditto ditto washers
2 ditto ditto nails.
Terms, at sale.

Extensive Sale
To Port Phillip Buyers and others of Horses, Waggons, Drays, Carts, and Harness.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR has been favoured with instructions from Mr. James Rochester (who has retired from the road) to sell by public auction, at his residence, Royal Oak Inn, M'Grath's Hill, near Windsor, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, viz.,
The whole of his stud of horses; amongst them are some of the best draught horses in the colony, they are well known, having been constantly travelling the roads; and they will be all sold subject to a trial
One splendid bay entire colt, 3 years old, and allowed by good judges to be one of the best colts in the colony; he is in splendid condition and a good worker
Also a number of dairy cows
A number of heavy colts and fillies, unbroken
One kiln of bricks, containing fifty thousand
An allotment of land, containing 4½ acres, two miles from Windsor.
The whole must be sold, as Mr. Rochester has entered into the public line of business, and has left travelling the roads.
A lunch will be provided.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, July 13th, 1858.
LONDON CHARTERED BANK v. JONES AND PALMER.
OTHERS v. SAME.
ON MONDAY, the 19th day of July instant, at noon, on the ground, next the Railway Station, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold about twenty thousand feet of hardwood, of different scantlings more or less; also some large beams of hardwood.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 14th July, 1858.
REGINA v. CHARLES ROSS.
ON TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold a small quantity of jewellery and watches.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, July 16th, 1858.
FALCK v. CARNEY.
ANOTHER v. SAME.
ON THURSDAY, the 22nd of July instant, at noon, on the land, Bourke-street, next the Watch-house, Woolloomooloo, the SHERIFF will cause to be Sold a quantity of good Building Stone.

ASSURANCE POLICIES.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The discussion of "days of grace" in the payment of the premiums on policies for life assurance is very important, and, for the prominence which you have given to the matter you are entitled to the thanks of that large and, I hope, increasing class who avail themselves of this means of providing for their families when deprived of their natural head; or, as he is in some countries expressively termed, "bread-winner."

I think, however, the discussion has taken a wrong turn. Instead of looking upon the days of grace as they really ought to be, time allowed in case of accident or forgetfulness, or difficulty in finding the money at the exact moment, you and your correspondents appear to think that it is the normal state of things for a man to pay his money one month after it is due, instead of on the day he contracts to pay it—I emphatically say, contracts to pay it. In the first instance, no liability attaches until the premium is paid, and it is a duty of everyone to pay on the right day. Why should the Insurance Companies be, as most of them are, deprived of a month's interest on their premiums. It must be taken into account in their calculations, and the prompt, regular payer has to suffer, because, in the great struggle for business, the Insurance Companies have allowed, what was really meant as an act of grace, to become almost the rule instead of the exception.

But the Mutual Provident Society has carried the principle further than it has been done by anyone else, for they officially "notify to the members and the public generally, that the following is, and has been the practice of their office, viz., 'To allow, without prejudice to the interest of the assured, thirty days for the payment of a premium after the time stipulated in the policy; and, in the event of the life assured dying during the days of grace, the sum assured will be paid after deduction of the premium then due on the year.' That is to say, they offer a direct premium to people not to pay. They do not content themselves with saying that if a person dies during the days of grace the claims under his policy shall not be injured thereby, but they say that they will only require a premium for the portion of the year that has elapsed since the money became due. So that if I, like a honest man, pay my year's premium on the day "stipulated" in my policy, and die the next day, my family will lose three hundred and sixty-four days' premium; because, if I had not paid it, they could have got the amount assured by paying one day's premium. The friends of a sick man are offered a large reward to wait the "event."

Surely, the insane competition for business cannot lead to greater absurdity than this.

A POLICY HOLDER.

POSTAL MATTERS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In common with many others I was much pleased to observe that the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce had petitioned the Postmaster-General to afford timely notice in your journal of the despatch of the supplementary mails,—I judged that an application from such an influential quarter would of course be attended to; but, apparently, no notice has been taken of it, and we are up to this date entirely ignorant as to whether letters sent after the 9th instant would be in time or not.

The arrangements of our up-country post are such that the loss of one mail may involve nearly a week's difference in the date of our letters to England, and *this*, to one like myself (*haud immemor patriæ patrumque domi*) who wishes to send the *latest* news to relations in the old country, is a serious drawback.

At any rate there appears to be no excuse for it at a distance of only 18 hours from Sydney, and as a week's prior notice would obviate the inconvenience, we sincerely hope that the authorities will pay attention to our wishes; more particularly as the regularity of dispatch of the Melbourne steamers appears to render such a course easy.

A simple announcement of "no supplementary mail" would suffice to put us on our guard when such was the case.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

W. H. W.

Stroud, Port Stephens, July 13th, 1858.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The question mooted by Anglicanus in your issue of yesterday (July 15th), is an exceedingly grave one, and our minds ought at once to be set at rest upon the matter.

I believe it will be inferred from the fact that the Bishop of Melbourne has nominated a Dean of Melbourne, that letters patent have vested the patronage of cathedral benefices in colonial bishops. And yet, Sir, it is hardly to be conceived that such power, such influence, such autocracy, should be vouchsafed to colonial bishops, and be denied to similar ecclesiastical dignitaries at home. Surely a colonial bishopric would not be at so great a discount with the *elite* of the English clergy. I remember how earnestly the late Archdeacon of Cumberland used to deprecate the removal of our Australian Church from under the protecting wing of Her Britannic Majesty, and certainly our Anglican Church ought not to be de-nationalized here because she has sent her missionaries to her colonial dependencies.

The nominee of Dr. Barker will be as truly *the very Rev.* as is any Dean in our home-land; but only because he is the most excellent and laborious clergyman, Rev. W. M. Cowper. To honour such a divine at such a time as the present were a most fitting tribute to the memory of his venerated father; but would not the familiar title of Archdeacon Cowper have been as graceful and less questionable!

Some might demur that a dignity in the Northern Diocese, where Mr. Cowper has so long and so successfully laboured, would have been more becoming; but the clergy of the Diocese of Sydney are superior to all petty jealousies of strangers, and most cheerfully accord honour where honour is so justly due. The Bishop of Sydney must be admitted to be the most competent judge of the merits and claims of his own clergy.

Another question suggests itself, Does not the nomination of the incumbent of St. Philip's to the Deanery of St. Andrew's imply a plurality of benefices bestowed upon one individual? When the temporary chapel of St. Andrew's shall be transported, on the completion of its more graceful neighbour, will the incumbency of St. Andrew's be transferred with it?

Not a few of your readers deem these seeming trifles to be matters of deepest moment; and this consideration must be my apology for having intruded upon your columns.

FLOREAT ECCLESIA.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT HASLAM'S CREEK.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The late melancholy railway accident is suggestive of what may yet be done in railway management—management in driving the locomotive—management in the construction of carriages. It would seem from the evidence at the inquest, on the unfortunate individuals just hurried into eternity, that blame is *not attached to any one*. The line is said to have been perfect—the coupling of the carriages complete, and the engine running at its usual steady rate of speed at the time of the accident. What then caused the terrible calamity? There was no curve rapidly run over to displace the carriages—the line appears to have been as straight as engineer could wish. Where, then, was the *cause* to produce so fatal *an effect?* The only conclusion to be arrived at is, that there was too much *oscillation*. To that alone, everything else failing, must the catastrophe be attributed to.

It may be very well, as evidence was given that the horse-boxes which formed part of the train weighed from four to five tons. This is no argument that the *height* of the boxes was not too much for the lower *weight*. It matters but little with a ship what her weight throughout may be if she be too high out of the water. She must have a *proper ballasting*. So with railway carriages of all kinds. The weight required should be at the lowest pressure of the carriage—as near the impingement of the rail as it can possibly be placed—*that would be true ballasting*. High carriages or vans for cattle or horses should be built as heavy as they can be raised at the base, while the upper part may be put together as light as the artisan can design. This followed (with proper speed), it is evident that accidents from extreme oscillation would seldom or ever occur. As horse-boxes and cattle vans more or less accompany passenger carriages, these should be *ballasted*, unless there be plenty of weight arising from the traffic. Even with a full traffic, ballasting should be introduced as tending to a closer grip of the carriages to the rails. A train to run with safety, estimating speed, can only be depended upon by the amount of pressure on the rail.

The *pressure must preponderate over oscillatory motion*, otherwise safety is questionable. Hanging meat in cars from the roof is to add very much to the sidleing of the whole train. The effect is to wrench couplings—to wear the rail and wheel irregularly, and to leave passengers doubtful of their security. It recurs to me, therefore, that if railway vans and carriages were built with a double floor, they might be ballasted in compartments with pigs of lead or iron, or any other matter. Thus the steadiness of the train would be ensured in the absence of goods and passenger traffic of fullest extent. With this arrangement, a certain amount of speed could be kept up—measured by the weight it might be found necessary to apply.

Sympathising as I do with the friends of the dead and the poor maimed living, I send you this with the hope that deductions may be made from what I have advanced, tending in the end to the prevention of such railway accidents as the one which has just occurred, and which I am sure all must deplore.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MOSS MARKS.

Goulburn, July 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—On reading the report of the vote of the Legislative Assembly of £700,000 for the extension of railroads, it occurred to me that, as it appears the country is obliged to pay an enormous sum for the management of the lines, &c., and as most of the officers have been appointed from England, and that under the present system those appointments must continue to be so made, I would suggest that our colonial youth be encouraged to take an interest in railroads, and make themselves competent to fill some of the appointments in that department by gaining a knowledge of their construction, &c; and that a staff of young men might be attached to the department as cadets, for the purpose of gaining the information and knowledge required, at nominal salaries, say from £60 to £100 per year, being divided into two classes, and subject to be examined by a board of examiners (not railway commissioners), with the prospect of advancement as they became efficient and vacancies occurred.

Such a plan, I should think, it must be evident, would be advantageous to the interest of the colony, as well as giving professions and employment to a great number of our colonial youth. I submit that, as the country has to bear the burden, that it should reap some benefit, and the youth of our adopted land be encouraged.

The number of cadets at first might be limited to twenty, to be increased as occasion required.

I am sure honorable members in our Legislative Assembly would not hesitate to sanction the outlay of so trifling a sum as £1500 or £2000 per year in such a cause, after their voting £500 per year increase to the salary of a railway official not yet two years in the Government service, and who was at the time in receipt of a large salary.

I could have wished some abler champion of the quill had taken this matter up, but as I see no chance of it, I trust these few lines may stimulate one of the Australians now in the House to bring the subject before the Assembly, in a proper shape, for the benefit of his countrymen.

Apologising for having trespassed so far on your valuable space,

I am, Sir, yours, obediently,

FAIR PLAY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a report of the proceedings at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on Thursday last, from which it would appear that some misapprehension exists as to what has taken place between the A. S. N. Company and the Government, relative to the conveyance of supplementary mails to Melbourne for transmission thence by the Royal Mail steamers.

As it may be desirable that those who take an interest in such matters are correctly informed on the subject, allow me to state that early in January last a negotiation took place with the Postmaster-General, which resulted in this Company's offering for a lump sum to convey the ordinary mails to Melbourne twice a week, and a supplementary mail once a month, which offer was, however, declined. Subsequently a separate offer was made by this Company to convey supplementary mails once a month, on days named in such offer, which would have given from 6 up to 36 hours additional time for correspondence, for which service a subsidy of fifty pounds per month was asked. This offer was also declined by the Government, but the Company were informed that "if they would agree to give twenty four hours in all cases, then the proposition *might be considered*." To this it was replied on the 4th March,—"That it would not be possible to comply with the suggestions without deranging the regular appointments of the Melbourne steamers, in such a way as to cause much inconvenience to the public and loss to the Company, for which the sum of fifty pounds a trip would be a very inadequate compensation." Since then no further negotiation has taken place with the Government for the establishment of a regular monthly supplementary mail, although on several occasions they have been forwarded by the Company's steamers, and nothing beyond the halfpenny a letter, allowed by the Postage Act, paid for them. In one case, a subsidy of fifty pounds was allowed, and in another one hundred pounds; and, on this latter occasion, I believe the extra postage received by the Government amounted to upwards of fifty pounds, and *not ten* pounds, as was erroneously stated at the meeting, besides the ordinary postage on the additional letters and newspapers which were posted in consequence of there being a supplementary mail to forward them by; which, altogether, would leave the Government very little, if anything, out of pocket by the arrangement.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company,
Sydney, 17th July, 1858.

THE SYNOD.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In my last letter I proved that if we adopt the plan traced by the Lord Bishop of Sydney, in his address to the clergy, in December last, two years, at all events, and upwards, and probably more, perhaps much more than three years, must elapse before we can hope to see a Synod assembled in this diocese. It is time that the members of our Church should understand this. It is time also to inquire "Is a Synod actually wanted for any good, practical purpose? and, if so, should it be any longer delayed?" This question I now propose to discuss.

Most of us, Sir, are aware, that in this colony, there is no limit, at least no known and recognised limit, to the authority of the Bishops of the Church of England, and that the clergy of that Church have no liberties, and the people have no rights secured to them by law; but it is not so generally known that the whole question touching the status and power of the Bishops themselves is involved in the greatest uncertainty, and that it is even doubtful, yea more than doubtful, if the Lord Chief Justice Campbell be an authority on such subjects, whether the Royal Prerogative extends to the election of a colonial bishop, whether, in fact, her Majesty's nomination can impose a bishop upon this diocese without our consent, tacit or expressed. Not only, therefore, is the superstructure of our colonial Church imperfect and irregular, but its very foundation, humanly speaking, is not yet placed upon a legal basis. Most of us also are aware that laws and regulations are required for the internal organisation of the Church, and that without a representative assembly of the diocese such laws and regulations cannot be framed—and these considerations alone are sufficient to show that a Synod is required. But there are also many other questions of a different kind, and in many respects of even greater and more pressing practical importance, that are at present, to the great injury of our Church, undecided, and the effective discussion of which must be postponed until a Synod has assembled.

Our Church is here in a new scene, with new resources at her command, new difficulties to encounter, new duties to perform, a new and a great work to accomplish; as yet our most advanced undertakings and institutions are in a great measure in shapeless infancy. Much that is required is not even yet in embryo. It is only reasonable to suppose that a Church in such circumstances needs all the light that she possesses to guide her onwards in her doubtful way, while faithfulness to her Divine Master demands that she should leave no means untried for the promotion of His glory. Why then postpone for three years more, the great work, the necessity of which all parties acknowledge, of bringing together for the Church's service, whatever intelligence, spirit, or zeal there is in her whole body.

At present there is no periodical meeting, or society of any kind, lay or clerical, or mixed, wherein any of the various new questions connected with our peculiar position can be brought under consideration. The Diocesan Committee, in its better days, afforded us the advantage of a monthly meeting, whereat Churchmen could take and give counsel in many matters of interest. The Church Society, which has succeeded that Committee in its position of influence and in many important respects has been doing the Church's work more effectively than its predecessor, is nevertheless, in this respect, inferior. It is not a council of the diocese. It is wholly, and most usefully occupied in the collection and appropriation of money for certain ordinary Church purposes. And, there is no opportunity of any kind now given in this diocese, to either clergymen or laymen to ask a question, or offer an observation, much less to initiate an useful measure—in the hearing of two persons. I have good authority for this statement, over which the members of the Church of England will do well to ponder.

Without at present mooting the question of episcopal election, I may be permitted to say that in my humble opinion we have had so far good reason to be thankful for the arrangement which has sent us from England pious, able, and learned men to be our bishops. I freely admit all that can be said of the great merits of the distinguished clergyman who now fills the chair of this diocese. But not the less may I be permitted to inquire, is it reasonable to suppose that all the ministers of the gospel who have grown old bearing the burden and heat of the day and watching the shifting current of events in this colony—who have long and painfully felt the many great difficulties under which our Church is labouring, and mourned over the duties which she is forced to leave unperformed—and who have been anxiously and with prayer reflecting for years how those difficulties might be best surmounted and those duties accomplished; it is reasonable to suppose that all the devoted laymen of our Church, who also have been labouring earnestly and thinking painfully, as well as contributing most generously from their means, to promote her interests and extend her usefulness—have just nothing—absolutely nothing, to impart in the way of counsel to a Bishop who was, not so very long since, himself but a parish clergyman in a remote part of England, and in a very different scene from this, and that no advantage would accrue from bringing together for the Church's work, all the light, intelligence, and zeal which is in all the thinking minds of the Diocese?

But to bring this argument to a practical issue, I will now briefly jot down some twenty matters of the greatest importance, the full consideration of which cannot be any longer postponed without great damage to our Church's interests or great unfaithfulness to her Divine Master, and to the people committed to her charge.

The time, I humbly conceive, has fully come for considering the question connected with—

1. The legal status of the Bishop, as it is and as it ought to be.
2. The source of episcopal authority in the colonies, and rights of the diocese in the election of our Bishop.
3. Legal status of the clergy, as it is and as it ought to be.
4. Rights of the people in the several parishes in the election of their clergy.
5. Formation of a court for the trial of accused clergymen.
6. Punishment of guilty clergymen.
7. Definition of ecclesiastical offences.
8. Appointment of curates and sub-division of parishes.
9. Rights of patrons arising out of the endowment of churches.
10. The Church's duty to the heathen nations and tribes around us, to our German fellow colonists, and to the Chinamen who visit this colony.
11. The best mode of providing the ministrations and ordinances of the Church for the inhabitants of the remote parts of the interior, both Christian and heathen.
12. The Church's duty in the improvement of her parochial schools.
13. The Church's duty, in the improvement of her Sunday Schools.
14. The Church's duty to provide, at a minimum expense to parents, a sound theological education for the youth of the colony, and thus facilitate the admission of suitable persons into the holy ministry.
15. The internal organization of parishes (a most important question).
16. Alterations in the Church Act, with a view of facilitating the erection of churches, of enabling small portions of Church land to be let on profitable leases, and for other purposes.
17. The grounds on which certain properties to which our Church has an undoubted legal title are withheld from her (I do not refer to the grant made to the Church and School Corporation).
18. The existing pecuniary resources of the Church in the Diocese of all kinds, and their appropriation.
19. The claims of the Diocesan Committee, and how the expense and inconvenience of maintaining two separate Church Societies may be obviated.
20. The formation of rules and regulations for the Diocesan Library, with the view of affording some benefit to the diocese from the books it contains, of extending that benefit as widely as may be, and of providing a fund for the continual enlargement of the library.
21. Superannuation fund, widows' fund, marriage licenses, and fees of all kinds.

I now leave this list of subjects for the attentive consideration of your readers, and I trust you will permit me to address them again, and

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A CHURCHWARDEN.

A SCENE IN COURT.

The following extraordinary scene is reported by the *Cornwall Chronicle* as having taken place at the late sitting of the Criminal Sessions in Launceston. The Court was occupied at the time with the trial of Susan Roach, charged with assaulting and robbing John Maloney. Of the case itself, and the remarkable episode referred to, our contemporary says:—

On the 4th of March last, John Maloney reached the police station at Deloraine; when he arrived there he was so exhausted from wounds, loss of blood, hunger, and cold, that it was with great difficulty that the chief constable elicited from him the cause of his being in such a state. It appeared from his statement, at length that on the 2nd of March he had been assaulted near Deloraine by Michael Roach and his wife Susan; that the former beat him with sticks and stones on and about the head, and that the prisoner aided and assisted by holding him and beating him also. From the frightful injuries inflicted, Roach and his wife must have supposed Maloney dead, when they plundered him of his money and left him in the bush. After lying there, however, for two nights and a day, the poor fellow recovered the use of his senses and limbs sufficiently to crawl to the police station. Dr. Rock attended to his wounds, and with much difficulty saved his life. From the information he collected from Maloney, Mr. Jackson managed to trace out Roach and his wife, and succeeded in apprehending them both; but in consequence of Maloney being in such a dangerous state, they were remanded from time to time, and detained at the Deloraine watchhouse; until at length Maloney was sufficiently recovered to be able to give evidence; but on the previous day Roach, who had always been watching for an opportunity to escape, rushed past the constable who opened his cell door, leaped over the wall, and has never been heard of since. His wife was committed to stand her trial, and was remanded at the last sitting of the Supreme Court here in consequence of the absence of a material witness, and in the hope that the police would succeed in apprehending Michael Roach. When Maloney made his appearance in the box, the Solicitor-General inquired whether he had been drinking, or was in a fit state to give evidence.

Maloney: No sir, no sir, ever since I met with this accidence, Dr. Rock and Dr. Casey said I mustn't have anything to drink, 'cept a glass of port wine or a glass of porter. I might have had a drop of port wine to day, and—

Chief Justice: Did I not see you stagger into that box, sir?

Maloney: No sir, Dr. Casey and Mr.—

A Juror: Several persons on the jury, your Honor, have seen the witness outside the Court, and noticed that he was intoxicated, although they did not know at the time that he was in attendance as a witness. They are convinced that he is not in a fit state to give evidence.

The Chief Justice: Perhaps, gentlemen, it would be acting rather prematurely to take that as the opinion of all the gentlemen of the jury, some of whom may not have seen so much of the witness as others. I would rather allow the matter to proceed further, and have the unanimous opinion of the jury upon the point, and then I should know precisely how to act with the witness.

Witness: I am quite willing to give my evidence in a straightforward—

Chief Justice: Keep silence, sir.

Witness: Oh yes, all right, sir.

Foreman of the Jury: I am requested to inform your Honor that all the jurors have seen enough of the witness to be convinced that he is not in a fit state to give evidence.

Chief Justice: Then, gentlemen, you are unanimously of opinion that the witness in the box is incapable of giving his evidence in this court on account of his state of drunkenness.

Foreman of the Jury: We are, your Honor.

Chief Justice (to Mr. Watkins, clerk of the court): Please to take that down in writing.

Witness: Beg your pardon, sir, but Dr. Rook said I wasn't to take nothing but a glass of port wine or porter. I have had a little, but it might take more effect upon me as my head is weak from the accidence I met with, but I'll give straight and fair evidence against the prisoner at the bar.

Chief Justice: If you were conscious that the effect of the injuries your head had sustained in the assault—

Witness: Yes, sir, I recollect the day, the 2nd March, yer Worship.

Chief Justice: Silence, sir, if you were conscious that your intellect was weakened from the effect of the injuries upon your head, you should have been so much the more careful in abstaining from all intoxicating liquors. I saw you stagger into that box myself, but I did not wish to make any remark upon the circumstance, until the Solicitor General very properly did so. Here is an instance of a Judge, jury, counsel, and witnesses all being summoned and brought together for the purpose of hearing and deciding an important case, and all the effect of this machinery is at once lost and scattered to the winds by your drunkenness. I have long since ascertained that nearly every offence of the large number committed in this colony have their spring and source in drunkenness alone. It was your duty, knowing that you had been summoned here, to give evidence affecting the very life of the prisoner, to have come in a state of sobriety and with the proper use of your senses about you; that you have dared to come in a state of drunkenness, is too disgraceful to be lightly passed over; and I am determined that, having the opportunity, I shall make an example of you; I shall, therefore, commit you to gaol for three calendar months, and you stand committed accordingly. In consequence of this, gentlemen of the jury, having no evidence before you, you have no alternative but to say that the prisoner is not guilty.

The jury returned that verdict, and the prisoner was released from custody to the great delight of a large circle of congenial spirits, who complimented her warmly on her narrow escape, and were most enthusiastic in their admiration of "the glorious uncertainty of the law."

EXPERIMENT WITH FIREARMS.—On Saturday afternoon a second trial of the new discovery in firearms, to which we alluded a few days since, took place in the front of the Swamp Hotel, in presence of J. B. Humffray, Esq., M.L.A., Messrs. C. Forster, Hayward, and other gentlemen. About one hundred persons were present, and the experiment was quite as successful as on the previous occasion. Mr. Thomson, the discoverer of this new method of charging firearms, in addition to the carabine usually used by him—from which he discharged twenty balls in rapid succession in the space of about forty seconds—afterwards loaded an ordinary trooper's carabine, brought up from the camp, with fourteen balls, which he discharged with similar effect. The balls were thrown with great force a distance of about 400 yards, and by changing the elevation of the piece they were made to ricochet along the water at variable distances, showing that it was quite possible to sweep rapidly along the line of an advancing enemy, at all points within range. How the piece is loaded is of course the secret of the inventor, which he cannot be expected to disclose. It is sufficient for the public to know that the practicability is demonstrated of loading a gun with a number of balls, limited only by the length of the piece, and effectively discharging them when required. The explosive material we may state is powder. The method of loading and the means of discharging are the discoveries of Mr. Thomson. It is not intended by the inventor that his discovery should be used with small arms, although the fact of his having brought his experiment to comparative perfection with no other means at his command, shows the practicability of its being applied to them, upon an emergency, in the absence of firearms of greater calibre. The invention is most usefully applicable to light artillery—much lighter than any now in use—and for small swivel guns in boats, in the tops of vessels and in batteries and trenches, for repelling the sudden advance of troops and boarders, and in the face of an enemy attempting to land his forces. The additional power obtained by its use in these cases would be enormous. Indeed, it seems to us that it would be scarcely possible for any body of men to withstand the effects of a battery such as might at any time be readily formed with even the ordinary arms now in use, loaded as they might be by means of this new method. With pieces constructed purposely for its use, the effects would be tremendous—as one hundred balls may be as readily discharged from a gun that would contain them, as twenty; and the continuous fire could not well be withstood, as such guns might be worked and fired without in any way exposing the gunners. The inventor, Mr. Thomson, is a native of the Duchy of Schleswig Holstein, and has been for seven years maturing his experiments. He has now brought his invention into a practical form, and is anxious that the colonial and British Governments should have the first opportunity of availing themselves of its usefulness. The success attending his public trials here warrants a recommendation to the authorities from those who witnessed them, and such, we believe, was the intention of those who have induced him to make the experiment.—*Ballaarat Star.*

LOLA MONTEZ ON THE COMIC HISTORY OF LOVE.—Lola Montez lectured on the 18th of March, at the German Theatre, Bowery, New York, on "The Comic History of Love." The house was crammed from parquette to roof, long before the hour of rising the curtain, and some hundreds of people had to leave the doors, being unable to obtain admission. The drama of "Lola Montez in Bavaria," with Mr. and Mrs. Hoym in the principal parts, preceded the lecture, which did not commence till half-past ten, and was not concluded till nearly twelve. Lola ridiculed sentimental love, and described it as entirely different from that sacred passion of which it was impossible to speak lightly. She related several anecdotes to illustrate the force of sentimental love in ancient times, such as that of Aristotle submitting to carry his lady love on his back, after he had reproached Alexander the Great with his slavish devotion to the same lady. The German poet, Wieland, said that sentimental love began with the first sigh and ended with the first kiss. She thought Plato was right when he said that love was a great devil. It was a devil, indeed, which, when it possessed either man or woman, it was hard to cast out. Yet, what a ridiculous being was a man who was the victim of this love! He could live on a smile and be withered by a tear. She related the story of Ildenhart, chaplain to Charlemagne, who was in love with his beautiful daughter Emma, and one night, having passed the flying hours in her chamber, found in the morning the ground covered over with snow, so that he knew not how to escape without leaving the mark of his footsteps; but she, with a woman's wit, which never fails her, carried him off on her back. It was only in the higher classes, she said, we find this sentimental love. There was none of it in the purlieus of Glasgow, Birmingham, or Manchester. There was no humourous side to love there where males and females live in disgusting congruity. In this country, thank God! there were no such scenes, owing to the equality of all classes. A cobbler's shanty might be found alongside of the mansion of a Fifth-avenue millionaire, and it was quite likely that the cobbler might make love to the millionaire's wife, and in such case it was pretty certain that the millionaire would make love to the cobbler's wife. It was not unknown even for a young lady to run away with her father's coachman. Lola dwelt with some seriousness on the unhappiness of unequal matches. But they were only examples of the fact that a woman would sometimes take the bit in her own mouth and run away with her brains, for which sorrow was sure to come when the little honeymoon-sleigh-ride was over. People took great trouble, when courting, to catch each other, but they took no trouble to keep each other. She wondered that some Yankee body did not invent some famous salt to keep the joys of matrimony from cloying. What a value it would be to husbands and wives. She ridiculed the silly expression between lovers of "Let us never part more." Her advice to young ladies and gentlemen, husbands and wives, was to part as often as possible, and stay away long enough to give a little tinge of freshness to their meeting. In conclusion, she said that the golden rule of every woman's life should be the lines in Goethe's "Faust," addressed to maidens. The close of the lecture was received with loud applause. Lola was called out before the curtain twice, and returned thanks for the reception she received. She said that though her lecture was only a trifle, she knew that she would find herself at home in Germany.

The Dublin papers report the eviction, on the 17th April, of John Byrne and his family from his holding, on the estate of Colonel Lewis, at Inniskeen. Colonel Lewis is a Protestant, and Byrne, who is warmly attached to the Roman Catholic faith, had refused to let his children attend the landlord's school. The tenant was ejected with wife and children, and, to prevent a return, the doorway was built up with stones.

The Lords of the Treasury have declined to sanction the issue of gold 5s. pieces.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf, have for SALE best Bangor slates, at greatly reduced prices. Also,

75,000 FEET White, Pitch, and Kauri Pine, tongued and grooved Flooring Boards, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch; Ladders.

20,000 FEET Carpenters' Clear White, and Oregon Pine Boards; Plaster of Paris.

18,000 FEET Pitch Pine Weather Boards; Palings, Battens, Cement.

1500 BEST Baltic Deals, 9 x 3, and 11 x 3; American Oars. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

PREMIUMS ON FIRE INSURANCE GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney:
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
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Surveyor—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary—A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding 1,088,000
Of which £130,000 is invested in the colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £214,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in both departments of the Company's business upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
The fact of this Company having, since its establishment in 1836, paid claims exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000), those during 1857 exceeding £200,000, is the best guarantee that can be offered of its liberality; whilst its enormous annual income, £450,000, and its large amount of accumulated funds, exceeding One Million Sterling, (£1,000,000,) together with the unlimited liability of all the shareholders, are the best proofs of its stability.
Tables of rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information, can be obtained from
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

NOVELTIES.—Irish poplin, best quality, only £2 2s. the dress. WALTHAM RUSH, Pitt-street.

NEW BONNETS! New Bonnets! New Bonnets!—At WALTHAM RUSH'S, Pitt street.

NEW SILKS.—Just received, one case, very cheap. WALTHAM RUSH, Pitt-street, near King-street.

WALTHAM RUSH'S List of Bargains for this Week—
Good Welch flannel, 1s. 0½d. per yard
Large Witney blankets, only 10s. 9d. the pair
Fine huckaback, only 6½d. per yard
Large toilet covers, at 11½d. each
Worsted table covers, only 9s. 6d. each
Elegant shawls, only 3s. 9d. each
New mantles, from 9s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. each
Rich bonnet ribbons, only 8½d. per yard, worth 1s. 6d.
French kid gloves, best quality, only 1s. 6d. per pair
French cambric handkerchiefs, only 4s. 9d. the dozen
Elegant velvet bonnets, only 16s. 6d. each
Ladies' dresses, only 8s. 9d. each, worth 21s.
French merinos, best quality, only 2s. 6d. per yard
Infants' cashmere boots, braided, at 2s. 6d. each
Rich braided cloaks, at 16s. 6d., worth 35s.
Kidderminster carpets, best quality, at 1s. 11½d. per yard.
The new poplin dress, only 14s. 6d., worth 25s.
235, Pitt-street, near King-street.

TO BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, PAINTERS, &c.—
Sheet lead, corrugated iron, and tiles
Ridging, gutters, rain pipe, and fittings
Lead pipe, sheet zinc, plumber's fittings, assorted
Cement, plaster of paris, ladies' slates, &c.
White lead, zinc paint, coloured paints, &c.
Linseed oils, turpentine, and gold leaf
Rim, mortice, mortice sash, plate, &c., locks
Drawback locks, tower bolts brass-ware, &c.,
At RABONE, FEEZ, and CO'S., 6, Wynyard-street.

APOLLO CANDLES, Colza and Gallipoli Oils
Moderator lamps, assorted
Tallow, table, bracket lamps, &c., &c.,
At RABONE, FEEZ, and CO'S., Wynyard-street.

A FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, to LET. 31, Elizabeth-street, North.

ARNMORE COTTAGE, Randwick, opposite Mr. Hebblewhite's.—To LET, for any period which may be agreed upon, the above-named cottage. The building is a new one, and beautifully situated. It contains, on the ground floor, entrance hall, breakfast and dining rooms, drawing-room and parlour; also four good bedrooms and lobby on the second floor; together with a kitchen and scullery, servants' room, stable, and coach-house; a large garden and paddock; with a never-failing spring of beautiful water. All particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES PEARCE, Randwick; or to Mr. HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt and Park streets, Sydney.

APARTMENTS, Furnished or Unfurnished, board optional. 131, Bourke-street, 2 doors from William-street.

APARTMENTS to LET, unfurnished first-floor, fine views. 132, William-street.

A HOUSE to LET, corner of Market and Sussex streets. Apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

A DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR, with two bedrooms and kitchen, to LET. No. 96, Elizabeth-street North. Apply at 15, Elizabeth-street.

APARTMENTS, furnished, for families, or a party of gentlemen. Terms moderate. 11, Jamison-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family. Apply to Mr. PALMER, naturalist, 9, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE whole or partial, 10 minutes from centre of town. 19, Bay-st., Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Single Gentleman, at 41, Princes-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. SAMSON'S, No. 28, Upper Fort-street.

BUILDING Allotments on one of the choicest sites of the Grafton Estate, at Waverley, to LET on 99 years' leases, at rentals from one to two Shillings a week per allotment. Apply to ALFRED HUBBARD, carpenter and joiner, Waverley.

BANK BUILDINGS, George and Jamison streets.—To LET, Dry and Spacious Cellars in the Basement of the above. Apply to R. P. RICHARDSON.

COMFORTABLE Cottages to LET; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S Coal Yard, Bathurst-street.

DRAWING-ROOM, with balcony, and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished. Terms, moderate. 19, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo.

DUGUID and MANSON'S COAL WHARF to LET.—The above extensive property will be Let on Lease for such term as may be agreed upon. Possession to be given on the 24th September next. Further particulars can be obtained by applying to the undersigned. EDWARD FLOOD, 120, Bradly Cottage, Botany-street, Sydney.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To LET, a Sitting, with one or two Bedrooms, 29, Botany-st., Surry Hills.

HUNTER'S HILL, Parramatta River, three miles from Sydney.—To be LET or SOLD, a desirable Family residence; paddock and garden, well stocked with orange, banana, and other fruit trees; at present in the occupation of the Superintendent of the European and Australian Royal Mail Company, at a rental of £150 per annum. Apply Royal Mail Office, Margaret-street.

HOUSE and SHOP to LET, lately occupied by John M'Grath; water and gas laid on. Rent, moderate. Apply to J. M'GRATH, Leather and Grindery Store, Park street, No. 11, late Tapp's.

DOUBLE BAY.—To LET, that handsome family residence Eureka Villa, on the Edgecliffe Road, containing eight apartments, coach-house, stable, &c. R. P. RICHARDSON, corner of George and Jamison streets.

HUNTER'S HILL, PARRAMATTA RIVER.—To be LET (in consequence of the proprietor's intended visit to Europe) the Mansion and Grounds, situated as above, the property of, and at present occupied by, the French Consul. The premises contain verandah, large hall, dining, drawing, and ball rooms, four bedrooms, dressing-rooms, &c. Detached, but communicating by a covered away from the main building, are spare and servants' rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, stable, coach-house, &c. The ground consists of 7 acres, tastefully laid out in shrubbery, lawn, flower and vegetable garden, orchard, vineyards, &c. The Parramatta steamers stop at the wharf eight times during the day. Rent, very moderate, to a desirable tenant. For further particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, at the Sale Rooms, corner of George and Jamison streets.

NOTICE.—To be LET, a small Shop, bringing in a good trade. Also, a Dwelling-house. Any party wishing to treat for the same can do so by applying at No. 4, Crescent-st., near Church-hill. Rent very moderate.

OFFICES to LET, in the best situations of the city, suitable for public companies, solicitors, agents, &c., &c. Apply to Mr. SEAHAN, English and French Paper-hanging Depot, 168, Pitt-street North.

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL, IPSWICH, Moreton Bay, to LET.—JOHN M'DONALD intending to retire from business, will let the remaining portion of the Lease of the abovenamed old established and widely-known premises.
The house ever since it commenced has commanded the best business in the Northern Districts, J. M'D. having been in it for the last seven years. To any respectable party desirous of making a sure fortune, this is an opportunity which seldom occurs, and should not be lost sight of.
The house is a brick building, containing a large and commodious bar, seven parlours, fifteen bedrooms, with kitchen, washhouse, store-room and cellar; an excellent eight stall stable, three loose boxes, fowl-house, hay shed, and a shed for wood and coal.
There is attached to the premises a spacious billiard-room, fitted with every convenience, with one of Thurston's best tables of the latest construction, with slate bed, complete, with pool, pyramid pool, billiard balls, and marking boards, having only been in use for a few months.
The stock and furniture to be taken at a valuation.
Application to be made to the proprietor, who will treat with any responsible party, and give every information as to the lease, terms, &c.
Ipswich Moreton Bay, July 1.

SHOP and Premises TO LET, in the best part of Pitt-street. Apply to SMITH and RILEY, tailors.

THREE ROOMS to LET, No. 112, Goulburn-street, near Market-lane.

TO LET, furnished Apartments, with Board, for single gentlemen, pleasantly situated, overlooking the harbour. For cards of address, apply to Mrs. LINDSAY, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, a Shop, with a stable, &c., at the corner of William and Forbes streets; water laid on. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET, a first-class Family House, situate in Cumberland-street North, with coach-house, stable, &c., the whole newly papered and painted throughout; rent moderate. Apply to ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-street.

TO LET, Part of the largest Family Residence in Goulburn; a first-class situation for a banking company or a lawyer. For address apply at the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD Office.

TO LET, a House, 4 rooms; kitchen, water, and balcony. Enquire 32, Denham-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, the first-class Business Premises, 581, George-street South, opposite the Golden Fleece. Gas and water laid on, with shop fittings complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Bakehouse with two Ovens. Apply to ISAAC MOSS, George-street South, 581.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Cottage, of five rooms and kitchen, water frontage, with use of wharf and bathing-house. Apply on the premises, Little's Cottage, Balmain.

TO LET, the House No. 192, Elizabeth-street South, comprising six rooms and kitchen, with good yard, and water laid on. If taken for a term it will be let cheap. Apply to H. M'GLORN, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, a House, in Elizabeth-street; water laid on. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, Two Rooms, on the ground floor of No. 121, Elizabeth-street, Henderson's-buildings; these apartments communicate with each other by a cross door. Or, if preferred, the remainder of the House would be Let, reserving an office the ground floor; or, the whole house would be let, including also some convenient and necessary things. Apply to Mr. DILLON, 121, Elizabeth-street, near King-street; or to Mr. PERRY, No. 124.

TO LET, a fine Family Residence, in Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, late in the occupation of Captain Bowen, with detached kitchen, coach-house, and three-stalled stable. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-st.

TO LET, 1, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street, near Church-hill; 6 rooms, newly painted; very low rent.

TO LET, a House and Shop in York-street. Apply to J. H. ASHER, Barrack-street.

TO LET, first-class Business Premises, in the centre of Pitt-street, adjoining Jones and Palmer's, tailors, suitable for a retail drapery business, or mercantile stores. Apply to Mr. UTHER, 331, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, the Property known as Starfield, situated on the Botany Road, about four miles from the General Post Office, comprising a comfortable family residence, containing eight rooms, halls, cellars; out-houses and twelve acres of land, fenced in. For particulars apply at the Savings Bank.

TO LET, a comfortable Verandah Cottage, corner of Cleveland and Baptist streets, Surry Hills; it contains entrance-hall, six rooms, kitchen, scullery, and servant's room; at the back are stables, shed, and other outoffices. For particulars apply at the Savings Bank.

TO LET, two respectably situated four roomed Houses, Pitt-street South; also, two three roomed Houses in the rear; good yards, water, &c. Apply to JOSEPH SIMMONS, Sen., 212, Elizabeth street, near Liverpool-st.

TO LET, a Grocer's Shop in one of the best thoroughfares in Sydney. Stock and fixtures at a fair valuation. Apply 139, South Head Road.

TO LET, a very nice House, next the Hon. R. Campbell's, Lower Fort-street, quite suitable for a respectable family; rent, £3. Apply to Mr. GEORGE HUSLEY, 258, George-street.

TO LET, at reduced rents, Family Residences, Mossterrace, Rushcutter's Bay, Smart's-buildings, William-street, and Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace; also the Criterion Hotel, corner of William and Dowling streets. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George and Jamison streets.

TO LET or SELL at WAVERLEY, a comfortable Family Residence, with garden in full culture, grass paddock, &c. Apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a Cottage, in Lime-street, containing three rooms; stables, yard, and every convenience. Rent 30s. per week. Water laid on. Apply to Mrs. MATTHEWMAN, 4, Argyle-place, or No. 28, Union-street, off Erskine-street.

TO LET, Red or-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel. A desirable Family Residence, with every convenience. Rent, £100 per annum. Apply to IREDALE and CO.

TO LET the House in Bridge-street, lately occupied by Schlostein and Co. Apply at the office of NORTON, SON, and BARKER, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, those extensive Business Premises, with an excellent Dwelling, late in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Dawson, chronometer maker, George-street. For particulars apply to A. MOSES, SONS, and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

TO LET, Collingwood Stores, situated on the branch line from the Liverpool Railway Terminus. These commodious premises include a large store and dwelling-house, fitted with every convenience for a family, and for carrying on a general business, both wholesale and retail; the outbuildings in a large yard comprise an additional storehouse and stabling. With these premises will be let an extensive hay shed, containing two very powerful presses. To an energetic man of business habits these premises offer a first-rate opportunity for continuing an excellent produce business. Water is laid on to the premises. Apply to Mr. J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Quay; or at the Abattoirs, Collingwood, near Liverpool.

TO LET, No. 7, William-terrace, Stanley-street (water and every convenience), opposite the new Scotch Church; keys at No. 5, next door. For particulars apply to F. W. PERRY, Esq., 125, Elizabeth-street, near the Supreme Court; or by post, to Mr. WILLIAMS (Hotel), Parramatta.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the House No. 197, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Bourke Statue. It contains a suite of dining and drawing rooms, 7 airy bedrooms, wine cellar, kitchen, coach-house, 2-stall stable, large paved yard, water laid on, and every other conceivable convenience. Apply to Mr. T. MAC CULLOCH, 24, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, One of the Houses in Myles'-buildings, Cumberland-street, lately occupied by David Forbes, Esq., Police Magistrate. For particulars apply to Mr. ALFRED FAIRFAX, George-street.

TO LET, that large and commodious Dwelling-house and Stores, having entrance from Pitt-street, Circular Quay, and George-street, lately occupied by Mr. H. Fisher. The stores, with very extensive cellarage, about to be thoroughly repaired, will be let separately, if desired. To a responsible tenant, a lease for eight years will be given. Apply to Mrs. HANSON, 22, Castlereagh-street; or to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street North.

TO LET, on Building Lease, for 21 years, the point at Balmain opposite Goat Island, rounding Waterview Bay, containing about three acres. JOSEPH SIMMONS, jun., 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET, in Macleay-street, nearly opposite Rosslyn Hall, a Cottage, containing four rooms on the ground floor, and three attics; detached kitchen and stable; there is a well of pure water on the premises. Possession can be given on the 27th instant. Apply to Mr. STEPHEN BROWN, solicitor, 130, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, Two Rooms, with use of kitchen. Address T. W., Post Office, Paddington.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that Family Dwelling, with coachhouse, stabling, &c., lately in the occupation of Captain Moriarty, situated at the north end of Cumberland-street, adjoining the premises occupied by G. Thornton, Esq., M.L.A. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to M. ALEXANDER, 1, Wynyard-square.

TO LET, Sophienburg House and Grounds (the late residence of J. H. Atkinson, Esq.), within one mile and a half of the Liverpool Railway Terminus. The House is complete, with every convenience, and the outbuildings comprise kitchen, cellar, storehouse, stabling for 10 horses, and coach-houses, and every other requisite for a large family. The garden and ornamental grounds are in a high state of cultivation, and so much pasture and cultivation land may be taken with the house as may be agreed on. For cards of admission, apply to Mr. J. H. ATKINSON, Circular Quay; or at Sophienberg.

TO BUTCHERS.—CAMPBELLTOWN.—To LET, those first-rate premises, situated in the most central part of the main street, Campbelltown. The house contains eight large rooms, with butcher's shop; detached kitchen, stable, hay-shed, piggery, slaughter house; near the town. In fact the premises possess every facility for carrying on the butchering business on a large scale. Application to be made to Mrs. JAMES BOOTH, on the premises.

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